The Weekly Post.

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BACKWARD—PIN—BACKWARD.

BY MELINDA MELROSE.

Backward, pin backward my skirts in their flight;
Make me small again, just for to-night.
I am so weary, and my skirts are so long,
Sweeping the pavements as I walk along;
Gathering the dirt from out of the street,
Looked at by every one that I meet.
Mother, dear mother, I know I'm a fright;
Pin back my skirts, mother, pin 'em back tight.

Mother, dear mother, the days are so warm,
And I'm so tired of this dress I have on;
It is so clumsy and don't fit me right;
Pin it back, mother, pin it back tight.
Now I'm ready, don't I look sweet?
Smiling on all I happen to meet.
I'm in the fashion, so that is all right;
Pin back my skirts, mother, pin 'em back tight.

Mother, dear mother, I know it's a sin
To wear dresses that show off one's limbs,
But what is a poor girl going to do;
If all the world wears them, she must wear 'em too.
It is only those who are thin that are afraid
To show off a form that is not well made.
You may laugh, but you know that I'm right,
Pin back my skirts, mother, pin 'em back tight.

THE DWARFED CALL-BOY.

"Will you please have this part dead-perfect at rehearsal to-morrow, miss?" The speaker was the call-boy of the only theatre in a western town.

The girl to whom he handed the part was tall and slight of physique. Her features were pale as marble, but transcendently lovely—one might almost risk the expression, lovely as an angel's.

The deep-telling eyes scanned the MS. of the part, and a look of dismay lit their depths.

"Mercy!" she murmered; "it is impossible. Rehersal is called at ten sharp. Mother lies in a raging fever, which threatens her brain, and here are twenty lengths at least. It is a hard life!" and a weary sigh followed, as the young girl took up her small satchel and drew her threadbare shawl around her fragile figure. "Good-night, Denny," she said, in return to the salutation of the old door-keeper as she quitted the theatre.

"Be careful, dear," he replied, "he's there again," and he jerked his thumb over his shoulder with a warning gesture.

A shade crossed her features, and her mouth worked determinedly as her eyes flashed, and a slight flush tinged her white cheeks. The warning evidently disturbed her. Young as she was, hers had been the fate of so many on the stage. She had an admirer whom she scorned; but having no brother, she was unprotected save by that mother who now lay at the point of death.

The night was cold, and Bessie Darling (her stage name, the real one being withheld,) was scantily clad. As she reached the street, she looked up at the stars, which glittered in the sky like polished steel. She shivered and hastened on. The slight snow upon the pavement creaked crisply beneath her tread. At the corner a young man intercepted her, and raised his hat.

"Good evening," he said, removing his cigar; "may I not have the pleasure of seeing you home?"

She made no reply but strove to pass him.

"Don't be foolish," he said offering his arm: "You know I would not harm you."

"Your aid is not needed," she replied, "and your company is unpleasant. Let me pass. My mother is very ill—perhaps dying at this very moment."

"All the more reason why you should have help," he returned. "Allow me to offer any service in my power." He drew a role of greenbacks from his pocket, and held them towards her.

"I do not require your money. I would not accept it to save my mother's life, much as I love her. Let me pass or I shall call for aid."

He sneered. "It is late," he said; "the streets are deserted; you are alone; and none will hear your appeal."

"Oh, yes, they will!" It was the call-boy of the theater who spoke.

The young man turned to the new comer. He was a singular personage—dwarfed in stature, with a head much too large for the diminutive body.

"Whom have I the honor to address?" inquired the young blood, scornfully.

"That is neither here nor there," was the reply. "But if Miss Darling will allow me, I will see that she is no longer detained by unpleasant meddlers."

"Ho! ho! laughed the other: "a Quasimodo to protect his Esmeralda."

The dwarf bit his lips, and turned pale as death. "Look out that you do not meet the fate of the recreant priest."

"We are not in Paris," retorted the blood, "and there are no towers of Notre Dame at hand."

"Will Miss Darling accept my escort home? I will protect her from this sneaking bully."

The young man, pallid with rage, returned, "I'll thrash you within an inch of your life for this insolence, you crooked-back cur! Take that!" He launched a heavy blow at the manikin's head, but the little fellow dart-ed nimbly aside.

"I am no match for you at fiscuffs," he hissed: "but I have not played the sprite for nothing."

The next instant he started forward, and planting his head full in the stomach, of his antagonist, hurled him over the embankment where they stood. The blood was unable to save himself. Down, down he fell, and, striking head foremost on the bank of the river, lay insensible.

"My God! you have killed him," whispered Bessie.

"Not much loss, miss. But the devil aids such as he. He is worth a score of dead men yet. But let us hasten or he may recover, and he would make it as hot as Hades for me."

Half an hour later Bessie sat watching her delirious mother. As she removed and replaced the icy cloth upon the bursting forehead she ever and anon applied herself to learning the part that she must be perfect in on the morrow. Not a wink of sleep was hers that night, and when she appeared at the rehearsal the red eyes and feverish cheeks told of that studious vigil by her mother's bed.

That night Bessie Darling took the town by storm.

The play was ended.

The curtain rang down on a heart that little reckoned the floral offerings or the loud applause that called her before the green scene, for, as she returned to the prompter's box, news reached Bessie that her mother was dead.

The reaction was terrible. The poor girl was stricken down herself, and when the mother was buried by the kindly members of the company the daughter was nearly a fit subject to occupy the same resting-place.

Time passed, and slowly the young girl recovered. Each day during the interval the invalid found a fresh boquet upon the table by her bed. At first she refused to look at them, thinking that they were but new importunities from him whom she so utterly detested. But this was not the case, as she shortly found. The timely lesson to the young libertine had proved favorable to her and useful to him. He never troubled Bessie again. Therefore the flowers were not from him.

"Who could it be?" she asked the nurse; but she professed ignorance, and stated that the boquets were left on the doorsteps early every morning.

Finally Bessie was able to attend to duty once more. What pleasure it was to meet the kindly greetings of her friends, as she appeared at the first rehearsal. Each member of the company strove to outdo the other in little attentions. One brought her a seat near the wings: another drew her shawl closer around her shoulders, fearing that she would catch cold. Poor Jacken, the dwarfed call-boy, insisted on bringing her a little warm port wine (his panacea for every trouble.) The manager greeted her and told her that her fortune was assured; he was about to produce a new sensational drama, in which she was cast as the heroine. In fact her cup of joy seemed full to the brim. (No relation to Jacken's panacea, for that had been disposed of with many thanks, at which the poor fellow's face turned red to the tops of his ponderous ears.)

The day for the rehearsal of the new play arrived. In the last scene a teling effect was to be produced, where the heroine was thrown from a precipice by the villain of the piece. In falling she lodges in a pine tree, while he, losing his balance, topples from the cliff and is slain.

"I'll try that tree myself first, Miss Bessie," suggested the call-boy, "to see that it is secure. Mr. Jones, will you go through the business with me?"

"Certainly; although I don't think that you make a charming substitute for the heroine," laughed the heavy man.

So up the scaffold they went. The struggle ensued. The orchestra gave the chord, and with a heavy lunge the dwarf fell in the abyss.

A shriek ensued from the ladies, and the strong men sickened. The villain paused in horror, for the tree had broken and poor Jacken fell through the trap with a harsh thud.

Friends hastened to his aid, and he was borne to the stage stunned and bleeding. The doctor of the theatre, who was present, shook his head.

"His spine is broken," he said, "human aid cannot save him."

"O, don't say so!" moaned Bessie who was wiping the blood from a deep wound in the poor boy's head.

The closed eyes opened and a happy light lit their vision.

"It's all over, Miss Bessie," he murmured, "and I don't know but what I am glad of it."

"Poor boy—poor boy," she said, smoothing back his curly hair.

"Mother used to do that, and her touch was no gentler than yours. O, I am so glad!"

Bessie's tears rattled down on the upturned face.

"Don't cry," he said; "its better as it is. You never could have loved me as I loved you, and I am not more shapeless now than I should have been had I lived. Would you kiss me once—once for the flowers I left you when I feared that you, too, must die?"

Bessie pressed a kiss on the lips of the dying boy, and with that last benison the wandering spirit sought its God.

HINTS FOR NEWSPAPER CARRIERS.

"You see," said one in San Francisco, "I don't take a back seat to no man in this town in landin' a paper just where it's wanted. Upon Stockton street there is a little French woman who hangs a parrot out in a cage from her window every afternoon, and when I sling the paper up it falls on the ledge above the cage, and the parrot grabs it with his beak. She can't read a word of English, but she takes the paper because she likes to see me sling it around so lively. I never missed but once, and that was one foggy day last winter, when I supposed I didn't make proper calculation for the condition of the atmosphere." "Pshaw that ain't nowhere," chimed in another, "I've been serving a morning newspaper all along to a man who's never left his bed for seven years. Got the rheumatiz. There's a hole busted in one of the windows about two inches wide, and it's two stories high. I shoot it up through that slit at twenty minutes past five every mornin' and it strikes him in the face and wakes him up. On these dark mornins, when there's a high wind, it takes some mighty lively calculation to hit the place just right. One mornin' I dropped it on the foot of bed and didn't wake him, so he stopped the paper next day."

SOME little time ago advertisements were inserted in the Hull (England) newspapers requesting information of one Henry Champion, who emigrated to Australia in 1835. Recently a pauper answering to the description of the man has been found in the Hull Workhouse. If he can prove his identity, he is undoubtedly entitled to £30,000, left to him by a Scotch nobleman.

BABY'S FIRST TOOTH.

Come look at the dainty darling;
As fresh as a new-blown rose,
From the top of his head so golden,
To the dear little restless toes;
You can tell by the dancing dimples,
By the smiles that come and go,
He is keeping a wonderful secret,
You'd give half your kingdom to know.

Now kiss him on cheek and forehead,
And kiss him on lip and chin,
The little red mouth is hiding
The rarest of pearls within.
Ah see! when the lips in smiling
Have parted their tender red;
Do you see the tiny white jewel,
Set deep in its coral bed?

Now where are the sage reporters,
Who wait by hamlet and hill,
To tell to the listening nation
The news of its good or ill?
Come weave with your idle gossip
This golden blossom of truth—
Just half a year old this morning,
And one little pearly tooth.

THE FASHIONS.

DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES.

For dinner and evening dresses the finer gold and silver trimmings are very appropriate. Silver is particularly adapted to lighten up, with shimmering threads, the pale, soft colors so much in vogue for evening wear. Delicate silver embroideries, which look as if they had come from the looms of Persia, will be used with lace of silver thread. These trimmings are more suited to white or very light colors; combinations of white silk, with crepe lisse, or chambery gauze, are most effective in connection with them.

For very young girls, the Algerian materials, in which gold and silver threads are woven with stripes of color, will be found very beautiful, particularly when looped with knots of ribbon matching the prevailing color. Many imitations of these goods are just as beautiful as those of real Algiers make, although the real article is of course the most to be desired.

FLOWERS.

Flowers form, as usual, one of the chief features of evening dresses. A very new and very beautiful arrangement is seen in this season's importations. Wreaths formed of flowers and thin leaves, are laid down on the front of the skirt and carried round either to loop high on one side or to follow the outline of the train. But the charm of these wreaths is in the graceful fringe of beads which hang in the most natural manner from the border of flowers. For a pink silk, on which crepe de chine was draped into a long, apron-shaped overdress, there was a wreath of half-opened roses and pink buds nestling among green leaves; this wreath was laid low on the front breadth, and the long drooping stems, with their beautiful buds, fell over the flounce almost to the edge of the skirt. The wreath was carried up on the left side and draped itself into graceful ends and trailing branches over the back of the dress. These flower trimmings come in infinite varieties; crocuses, hyacinths, violets, button balls, all are used with their own leaves, and trim the colors which are most in harmony with them. A puffing of tulle is generally laid under these wreaths to soften their fall upon the silk, but the tulle should be the color of the dress, not white, so as not to mar the effect.

With this flower trimming, full wreaths for the hair are spoken of; but it has grown to be an obsolete notion that every woman must wear her hair in any particular style; the style depends upon the wearer; that is fashionable which is becoming.

MRS. VAN COTT'S MISFORTUNE.

The Santa Barbara Index tells a story about Mrs. Maggie Van Cott's talk with a Methodist bishop in San Francisco about her request for ordination: Says Mrs. Van Cott: "During the last year, through my labors, I have brought 1,735 persons into the church. Have I not shown my capacity to fill the position?" "Certainly," says the bishop, "you have." Says Mrs. Van Cott: "In the prosecution of my ministerial work I have written in one year 650 letters, and I have attended 828 religious meetings; and I have preached 300 sermons. Could more be asked? What man of you all has done more than this?" "None," says the Bishop, "none." Says Mrs. Van Cott: "I have spent 1,776 hours in religious meetings during one year. Has any minister in the land exhibited a greater zeal and a more devoted steadfastness in the faith" "None?," says the Bishop, "none. You have traveled and written, and prayed and preached; and 1,735 persons received, through your ministrations into the church, bear living and joyful testimony to your power in converting sinners to Christ and saving souls from damnation, but—but—but—but—you are—" The bishop paused. "Speak! speak!" said Mrs. Van Cott. "Say what I am that should keep me from doing the work of my God and Savior." Said the bishop: "You—you—Mrs. Van Cott, are a—you are—" "Oh, go on," said Mrs. Van Cott. "Do not hesitate to tell me what is the terrible thing you would name. Go on. What terrible crime have I committed that should disqualify me for Christ's work? Speak—name it—and I will immediately withdraw my application." Said the Bishop: "I will not ordain you. You are a—" "what am I?" said Mrs Van Cott. "Out with it. Speak like a man. Name my crime!" "Oh," said the Bishop, "It's no crime—no crime. I suppose, Mrs. Van Cott, but only a terrible misfortune." "Oh! name my misfortune, then," said Mrs. Van Cott. "If it is one that debars me from ordination to do the work of my heavenly Master, then, indeed, it is a terrible misfortune; but I will bear it. Name it, and, through Christ's help, I will bear it." "I will not ordain you," said the bishop. "You are—you are—God give me strength to speak it! You are—a—woman,"

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

[Mississippi Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

I witnessed many strange scenes at the polls, and around about among the crowd. This sort of thing was repeated often by men who were supplied with money for the purpose. A man would select his darky, and operate on him in this wise:

"Uncle, have you voted?" "No, Sah."

"Going to vote?" "Yes, Sah."

"How?" "The 'Publican ticket, Sah."

"Can't I persuade you to vote the Democratic ticket?" "No, Sah."

"You're afraid to vote it, are you?" "No, Sah; not a bit."

"I'll bet two dollars you are afraid to step up there and vote the Democratic ticket." "Me 'fraid! No, Sah; dis nigger ain't 'fraid; he ain't the skeery sort, he ain't."

"Well, I bet you two dollars you are afraid to do it." Put up your money. I'll take dat bet, Sah; I'm no skeery nigger."

The money is handed to a third party. The negro is given a Democratic ticket, and accompanied to the polls by a white man, who sees that the ticket is voted. Then the negro returns, and is paid the "wager" he has won!

To protect negroes who could not read, the Republicans printed their tickets on yellow paper. The Democrats straightway printed some on the same sort of paper, hoping to gain something by the mistakes which men who do not know a letter in the book would naturally make.

After all argument had been exhausted upon a certain negro, and by no possibility could he be got to agree to vote the Democratic ticket, he was, in a few instances, brought into it in this wise! As they approached the polls, in line, a white man would say, "Well uncle, you are going to vote the straight Republican ticket are you."

"Yes, Sah."

"That's right. Let every man vote with his color. I'm a white man and vote the Democratic ticket—(unfolding it.) Why, goodness alive! I've made a mistake, and got a Republican ticket. Now, I don't want to lose my place on the line to get another. Let me see yours."

The darkey unconsciously hands over his. "Why, old man, you've made a mistake, too! Yours is a Democratic ticket! Somebody has played off on you; it's mean to take that advantage of a man who can't read. But we can just swap tickets, can't we? That makes it all right. Now we are both fixed."

He adroitly gives the darkey a Democratic ticket of the same color, which he, not being able to read, puts into the box, and goes home thinking that he has discharged his duty to the Republican party!

There were a few instances of impositions of this sort—not many.

HOW AMERICAN WOMANHOOD IS DISGRACED IN FRANCE.

[Donn Piatt in Wash. Capital.]

We were traveling from Paris to London on the night train. A minute before the train started a friend put his head in the window of our carriage and gave the startling information that the Phœnix was in the next compartment to us.

To appreciate this cheerful information our readers should know that the Phœnix is the American woman who captivated a Russian imperial prince, and not only made off with his heart, but also a large assortment of jewels belonging to the imperial family. The story runs that the youth became so madly in love with the Phœnix so called because she appeared, in the eyes of the effete despotism of Russia, as the wife of or widow of a Mr. Phœnix, her real name being Letty Blackford—that he, said scion of imperial blood, did steal, take and carry away to this beauty his mother's diamonds. Not content with this appropriation, it was reported that he helped himself to various precious stones adorning a saint in the Imperial chapel of the palace. The Phœnix, receiving these presents, worth untold sums, brought into play her native shrewdness, and suspecting there might be some flaw in the title, expressed the valuables to London.

She was not an hour too soon in this, for the Prince was arrested, and shortly after the police had the Phœnix. But the more the matter was looked into the more evident it became that the least said the better. The love-sick youth was put under imperial arrest, and the fair lady, escorted to the frontier, was bade to go her ways, which she did willingly enough. She turned up in Paris, and at the Bois became a noted object through her beauty and stunning Russian equipage, while at the opera she shown like a locomotive covered with head-lights, as she wore all the imperial jewelry presented to her.

Look through the triangular glass that exists between the compartments, we saw the Phœnix sitting on the seat opposite, coily smoking a cigarette. She wore a gray ulster with a peaked felt hat, with gloves and boots to match, and was, as well as we could determine, about twenty-five years of age. Her hair was light chestnut and seemed to be abundant. Her eyes, by far the finest feature, were large, lustrous and either dark grey or hazel, and we could not determine. Her Roman nose, in exquisite proportion had that cold, delicate outline and thin nostrils that indicate the bird of prey, be it in Letty or Vanderbilt. A short upper lip was in keeping, while, the mouth, though full and fair, confirmed the impression the nose had made. The cheeks and full jaw were rather heavy, and the whole face told of a Judith who would go in on Holofernes with assurances of distinguished consideration, with a knife ready to sever his jugular hid in her bosom or bustle. We would as soon think of making love to Lady Macbeth or Vinnie Ream's Lincoln as this female American vulture. We could not help contrasting the hard, handsome, cruel face of the adventurer with the youthful beauty of the young girls in our carriage.

A YEAR.

When the hot wasp hung in the grape last year,
And tendrils withered and leaves grew sere,
There was little to hope and nothing to fear,
And the smouldering autumn sank apace,
And my heart was hollow and cold and drear.

When the last gray moth that November brings
Had folded its sallow and sombre wings,
Like the tuneless voice of a child that sings,
A music arose in that desolate place,
A broken music of hopeless things.

But time went by, with the month of snows,
And the pulse and tide of that music rose;
As a pain that fades is a pleasure that grows,
So hope sprang up with a heart of grace,
And love as a crocus bud that blows.

And now I know when next autumn has dried
The sweet hot juice to the grape-skins side,
And the new wasps dart where the old ones died,
My heart will have rest in one luminous face,
And its longing and yearning be satisfied.

—EDMUND W. GOSSE.

A ROMANCE OF THE RAIL.

A YOUNG WOMAN WHO WANTED A SEAT FOR HER LOVER CHANGES HER MIND.

[Salt Lake Herald.]

They came into the car at a wayside station together. She was in the lead, a position she is not likely to surrender as long as they travel together. A tall brunette, with a sharp face, piercing black eyes, hair black as a raven's wing, a long aquiline nose, with a mole on the side of it, a mouth the cut of which betokened determination and force. She had passed the shady side of the teens and had climbed to the apex of a quarter of a century. He was a guileless youth over whose tow-colored head some eighteen summers had passed, an innocent hobbledehoy, just released from his mother's apron strings. On him she cast loving glances, and his face, suffused in blushes, was turned with a timid, appealing look to her.

The car was crowded, and eligible seats not easily obtainable. About the middle of the car a sedate traveler occupied a seat to himself. Thither the irrepressible lady pressed her way. The sedate traveler rose, and with much courtesy invited her to take a seat next to the window, and when she was seated he calmly ensconced himself upon the vacant half of the chair. By this time the young man whom she was escorting had come up. He placed his hand on the back of the seat, looked appealingly on the face of his protectress, and timidly around the car. He was evidently embarrassed, and did not know what to do with himself. The sharpnosed brunette eyed the sedate traveler by her side with a sharpness that almost amounted to malignity.

But the traveler seemed all unconcious of the scrutiny to which he was subjected, and looked away over the fields through an opposite window.

The brunette could no longer endure to see her callow beau standing forlorn, and thus she addressed the sedate traveler, whose eyes were wandering far away, and whose thoughts were with the dear ones at home:

"I say, stranger—"

"Well, say on," responded the sedate traveler.

"I say, look here, stranger."

"Well, what have you got to show me?" said the sedate man.

"Stranger, I want you to know that this young gentleman standing up there is my feller."

"Oh! I'm glad to hear it. How long have you had him? Take care of him, I suppose?"

"Now, you just look here, stranger; this young man is my feller, and I'm bound to see that nobody shall impose on him. You hear me? Now if you had any manners you'd just get right up and let him have a seat by me."

"Oh, I am very happy in your society. You cannot imagine how much pleasure it has given me to furnish you a seat where you can see through the window. Besides, I always took a special delight in being near charming ladies like yourself," replies the sedate traveler.

"But, sir, he is my feller, sir, my beau—do you understand?

"Is that so? Who would have thought it? And does his mother place him under your protection when he goes abroad?"

"Now, you look here, stranger, me and that young man expects to be engaged, and we've been keeping company together, and me and him wants to have a talk together, and you are real mean if you don't give him a seat by me, so that we can talk; that's what I think."

The imperturbable traveler straightened up, then leaned over in the direction of the sharp-faced brunette, smiled most benignly and lovingly on her, and thus spoke:

"Charming lady, I would be most happy to accommodate you, but you see I'm a pilgrim and a stranger, wayworn and weary, and a long way from home. Besides, my heart is just now beating a tattoo of ecstatic satisfaction because of your charming presence. Being a bachelor, and so near one so lovely and engaging, how can I forego the pleasures I now enjoy? I have had dreams in my time—bright dreams—as I have wandered through this great big world, of some time meeting one to whom I could reveal all this sad heart of mine would fain no longer conceal. You are the impersonation of my dreams, and now would you drive me from your lovely side? Say, has no bird sang in your heart? I saw you come as a star rises above the horizon, and the light of your eyes has illuminated my soul. Say, beautiful stranger, will you drive me hence?"

The sedate traveler ceased to speak.

The fire had gone down in the brunette's eyes, the severe expression had vanished from her face, her stern lips had relaxed their rigidity and parted just enough to reveal the ivory structure within, and in a tone that was soft and low she asked:

"Did you say you was a bachelor?"

"Aye, beautiful stranger, that's my fortunate station."

Then the brunette turned her eyes softly upon her "feller," who stood twitching his fingers and gazing around in an abashed, timid sort of way, and thus she addressed him:

"Tom, I guess you'd better git another seat, while I speak with this gentleman."

FARM NOTES.

CARE OF YOUNG STOCK.

Some farmers have advanced the opinion, and even practice upon it, that to have hardy stock they must be exposed to the weather, and stinted in food while young; or, in other words, that a calf or a colt well fed and cared for will naturally be tender, and must be so fed through life to be kept in good condition. This is not so in the first instance, for stock half kept while young, can never recover from the injury thus received, and no after care in feeding can make as good an animal as would have been produced by proper treatment in early life. To keep stock profitably they should always be kept in thriving condition, receiving extra attention while young and growing, especially during the winter and spring. Good shelter and plenty to eat and drink are particularly necessary at this season of the year to make valuable horses and cattle hereafter.—[Wool Grower.

SAVING SEED CORN.

In gathering corn, take such ears only as are finest and from the most prolific stalks. Never take from a stalk having but one ear, if large and thrifty stalks can be found with two or more good-sized ears. Generally but one of them is fit for seed, and that usually the second from the ground; but if the lowest is the best, take that. Always take the ears that are filled out to the end, and that run beyond the husk, if such can be found. When you come to plant, before shelling, break every ear, and see if the pith of the cob is dried up, for if it is not, the corn is not ripe.

BUCKWHEAT FOR POULTRY.

Buckwheat is one of the most staple articles of poultry food. It is very fattening, an excellent egg producer, and very much relished by the poultry. It is not perhaps used so extensively here as in Europe. In England, France, and especially in Germany, it forms not only an important part of poultry food, but is much used for various culinary purposes. The great advantage it has over other cereals is that it thrives luxuriantly even on the poorest land. Those who have not tested its value as poultry food we advise to give it a trial.

TO DRY PUMPKINS.

Cut the pumpkins through laterally, clean the inside; then continue to cut, in the direction as before, rings about half an inch thick. Cut off the rind and hang the rings on a pole in the sun, or warm room, to dry. When dried it will keep a year. It is to be boiled in plenty of water until tender; then skimmed out and prepared for pies the same as undried pumpkins. Another way: Take the ripe pumpkins, pare, cut into small pieces, stew soft, mash and strain through a colander, as if for making pies. Spread this pulp on plates, in layers not quite an inch thick; dry it in the stove oven which should be kept at so low a temperature as not to scorch it. In about a day it will become dry and crisp. The sheets thus made can be stowed in a dry place, and they are always ready for use for pies and sauces. The quick drying after cooking prevents any portion from slightly souring, as is nearly always the case when the uncooked pieces are dried, the flavor is much better preserved, and the after cooking is saved. To use: Soak pieces over night in a little milk and they will return to a nice pulp as delicious as the fresh pumpkin.—[Rural New Yorker.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

A good receipt is to rub the hams with fine salt and sugar and lay them in a dry place. After five or six days rub again, putting on some new salt, as the old becomes dry and does not penetrate. At the end of eight or nine days apply the salt again. Use sugar only at the first rubbing. Keep the salt on them until the shanks look white and the skin draws down tight, when this is the appearance the hams are ready to smoke.

TO MAKE HENS LAY.

Cayenne pepper, mustard or ginger can, with great benefit, be added to the food of fowls, to increase their vigor and to stimulate egg production.

VARIETIES.

IT is estimated that the rebuilding of the Hotel de Ville at Paris will cost over four million dollars.

A MAN in Colorado is said to have sent some apples to President Grant in a red, white and blue barrel.

THE Bank of California, under the management of Mr. Ralston, paid eighteen per cent dividend on its entire capital.

A MASSACHUSETTS man got his wife arrested on the charge of "talking to her husband in a loud tone of voice."

CHARLESTON has a four legged girl, the two central limbs being well developed though somewhat smaller than the outer ones.

A MILKMAN was drowned at Rochester the other day, and the Democrat explains: "He was milking the river and fell in."

VASSAR girls believe in a fish diet as a good thing for the brain, and never miss hooking any sucker who falls in their way.

MISS MAGGIE DAVIS, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, is soon to marry a man named Hayes, who is the cashier of a national bank at Memphis.

"Jimmy, give us the core of yer apple, will ye?" (Johnny, still eating), "You don't want this, it's a cooking apple. I never give a feller a cooking apple."

EMILY FAITHFULL, in speaking of poisonous calicoes, says: "We had better give a wide berth to violet ground and white figures, or a brownish-yellow pattern."

THE people of Albion, Mich., having tarred and feathered an old man named Van Wyck for an attempted rape, have discovered that they wasted their tar, feathers and indignation.

ANNA DICKINSON is going to lecture on Father Matthew; and the spirit of the great reformer felicitates itself upon the fact that the threat is announced with the preposition "on."

THE father of a newsboy in Lafayette Ind., has brought suit for damages against a newsdealer, because the latter stated that the newsboy was in the habit of picking up and smoking the stumps of cigars cast away in the streets.

"WHAT arrangements have you for extinguishing fire?" said Mr. Timidity to the landlord of a hotel out West where he proposed to spend the night. "There's a pitcher of water in every room, Sir," responded Boniface.

A HORSE CAR conductor who has recently been on trial in the Municipal Court in Boston for an alleged assault in ejecting a passenger who persisted in retaining a lighted cigar in his possession on and inside of the car, has been acquitted. The court fully sustained the right of the company to make and enforce its rule against smoking.

LAURA says, in a note to the Detroit Sun: "You newspaper men have had a good deal to say lately about the pull-back dress worn by ladies of fashion, and I think it comes with very bad grace from you, too, for I never saw a pair of pantaloons in my life that didn't have a pull-back to them in the shape of strap and buckle behind. Better cut off your own pull-backs before you say anything more about ours."

AN Illinois boy recently converted to the Methodist doctrine, while taking up the collection, held out the plate to some of his ungodly associates. But when not a nickel dropped he lost his temper, exclaiming: "Come down, boys; you've got to pay something. Down with the stamps. Yes I know salvation's free to all, but it costs like h— to run a church." They antied and he passed.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MR. HENRY PROUGH, of Huntingdon county, aged fifty years, committed suicide last week by shooting himself through the head.

A TRACK hand, named Frank Breneman, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Harrisburg, on Saturday evening last.

SIXTY coke ovens are being built between Summit and Valley Mines stations, on the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad. About one hundred men are to be put to work at once on the ovens.

THE total coal shipments over the Tyrone division, Pennsylvania Railroad, from January 1st to October 30th were 749,241 tons against 557,303 tons in 1874; increase, 203,118 tons.

HARRY WATSON, ESQ., formerly connected with the "Gazette," of this city, but for several years editor and proprietor of the Greenville "Argus," has sold that paper to George O. Morgan, late of the Crawford "Journal."

JACOB YORGEY was killed near Pottsville, one day this week, by drawing his gun toward him, muzzle foremost, while out hunting squirrels. He was seventeen years of age and a nephew of the Sheriff of Berks county.

BELLE MCDONALD, aged twenty, drowned herself at Erie on Monday, and Mary, her sister, aged eighteen, attempted suicide in the same manner, because a young man told Belle he would have nothing to do with her. Mary is kept constantly guarded to prevent her putting her threat into execution.

THE clothing store of Mr. Robert Black, on the corner of Main and East Otterman streets, Greensburg, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and goods to the amount of $2,500 removed. In order to get away with the vast quantity of goods estimated at this value, a two-horse wagon was backed up to the store, the goods piled into it and the team driven away. The wagon and horses (borrowed for the occasion) were found next morning, but there is no clue to the robbers.

UNDER the arrangement recently made with the proprietors of furnaces along the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad large shipments of iron ore are daily made from the hills of Cumberland county owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Iron and Coal Company. The Reading Railroad Company furnishes the furnaces with the ore and other material necessary to keep them in operation, on easy terms. Hundreds of cars laden with ore are transferred weekly from the Cumberland valley to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The shipments from the mines have never been so heavy before.

OHIO NEWS.

AN unknown man was found suspended by the neck to the limb of a tree in Jackson township, Richland county, one day last week.

A PRISONER in the Marion county jail, named Ralston attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor one day last week. He was awating transportation to the Penitentiary where he was to undergo an imprisonment of four years.

ON Thursday of last week a daughter of Mr. Nat Baker, living three miles from Marseilles, was thrown from a spring wagon and had her left arm broken just below she shoulder joint and also about the middle of the upper arm. The shoulder blade was also broken.

ON Wednesday afternoon of last week, two young men, Adam Mathews and William Heck, were crushed to death while working in a stone quarry, near Mansfield. A mass of rock fifteen feet in length and breadth, twelve feet thick, and weighing many tons, fell upon them.

SAYS the Youngstown Vindicator: During the late political campaign, Mr. A. J. Packard and John Brenner, made a very peculiar bet or wager. It was this: In case of Allen's election Brenner was to wheel, on a wheelbarrow, from the Diamond to Packard's residence on Wood street, a barrel of potatoes, with Mr. Packard on top of it. And in the event that Hayes was elected, Mr. Packard was to wheel in the same manner, Mr. Brenner and potatoes, to Mr. Brenner's residence on Cemetery Hill, a distance of at least one mile. On last Tuesday afternoon Mr. Packard paid the wager, fulfilling his agreement to the letter. The Mechanics Band was out in full uniform and led the procession, a crowd of at least one thousand following them. Before starting a photograph was taken of the wheelbarrow, the barrel, Packard and Brenner.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875.

DOES the Commercial still think that the returns grow better as they grow more correct?

GRANT should send his troops to New York. If he does they will likely come back in a hurry.

CONRAD, Democrat, of Montgomery county, was elected Recorder by one majority over Schall, Republican.

YORK county did nobly for Pershing. His majority is 3,022. Buckalew's majority in the county in 1872 was 1,988.

NOW if they should go to work and indict all of Grant's relatives who are in office, it would injure the Third Term project a little.

HARTRANFT'S majority in this city is over two thousand. Patterson, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, has over two hundred majority.

OUTSIDE of Philadelphia Pershing leads Hartranft 4,804 votes. The official figures will show but little change in the above.

THE New York Postoffice building has already cost $8,400,000 and Mr. Potter the architect calls for $1,000,000 more, and yet this is called a frugal, economical government.

THE Dispatch and Gazette will now have an interesting tussel to determine whether Hartranft's election is a hard or soft money victory. Or perhaps they will agree that it is both, since money secured it—and soft money at that.

GOV. HARTRANFT had upwards of fifteen thousand majority outside of Philadelphia in the first election. The majority for Pershing will not be less than five thousand in the same territory. The Ring of Philadelphia is able to triumph over the rest of the State.

HARTRANFT and Rawle have some thirty appointments to make. We appeal for the appointment of at least five colored voters. Will any one of the organs in this city endorse our proposition? The Commercial on Thursday said: "The colored troops fought nobly."

A VALUED friend yesterday brought us a copy of THE POST, November 4, 1874, with seventeen roosters, and also a *Chenopodium* of the Egyptian variety, nineteen inches in diameter and weighing five pounds. We looked on this picture, then on that, and acknowledged "the beet."

THE Gazette says we must wait a little longer for good times, but thinks that they may before next spring. It has the following chunk of wisdom done up in a small parcel.

The activities of Spring and Fall give way to the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter. Hence the effect of the restoration of confidence will not be so sensibly realized just now, as it will, when Spring returns.

THE introduction of natural gas into this city from the Butler oil region for the manufacture of iron will soon be an accomplished fact. A company with a capital stock of $500,000 has been formed, and will soon be at work on the line, which must revolutionize the trade, and place Pittsburgh pre-eminent as the iron emporium. Our manufacturers can produce a better quality of iron at cheaper rates than any other city in the United States or Europe. Tariff will no longer excite the iron trade in this region.

THE colored vote of the city is about eight hundred. Of this number only nine votes were cast for the Democratic candidates, the remainder voting the straight Republican ticket. "The colored troops fought nobly."—Commercial.

All right, but then they don't get any positions of honor or profit—not even a member of City Councils, nor are they invited to Republican and Big Bonanza banquets, except as waiters. They are not allowed to march in torchlight procession side by side with the whites, and the white trash gobbles all the offices. On their rights in the Republican party, they don't fight nobly.

MRS. MOULTON was dropped from the roll of membership of Beecher's congregation, on the ground of continued absence. She objects for the following reason:

"My absence is an enforced one, and is caused by the crime of adultery committed by Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of this church, with one of his parishioners, which I know to be a fact through Mr. Beecher's confessions to me, and through conclusive evidence of the crime from other sources.

There are plenty of squeamish people who might object for similar reasons. But is not Mrs. Moulton a little bit too particular?

THE Republican organs carefully ignored all reference to Grant's Third Term desires, during the canvass. They now breathe free and intimate that such things can be, and if they do overcome us, should not excite our special wonder. The Gazette people have some little advantage over the rest of the organs, having close personal relations with Ulysses, and advertise the important fact, that from their own personal knowledge, he has made a good President. We have no doubt there is somebody about that office who is inclined to say "He has been werry good to me, he has," but does this justify an approval of the restive and selfish ambition, which brushes aside with imperial sweep the traditions and usages of the Republic in respect to the tenure of the Presidency? There is nothing in the little side show gotten up for Hartranft, for the Presidential race, as his nomination would give a Democratic Lieutenant Governor his place, and that would never do, you know.

A CALL FOR WAR.

The pending storm foreshadowed in President Grant's Des Moines speech, between the Church and State, seems to be gathering in force. That the Catholic Church is preparing itself for the contest, there is no doubt, silently, but none the less surely. Whether they desire it or not, the question will have to be decided by the people of this country, as between free and secular schools. The sooner the better; for the longer it is delayed the more intense and bitter will be the conflict.—Commercial.

Perhaps it would be as well for the Commercial to be a little more specific. It cannot point to a single instance to sustain the monstrous falsehood it puts forward. The storm foreshadowed by President Grant has no existence save in the imagination of the Radical leaders. His Des Moines speech was simply a bid for a Third Term, and he imagined that a platform of religious bigotry and hate would be popular. The lie that carried Ohio, aided by wholesale fraud, is to be made to do duty in the Presidential campaign. There is no body insisting upon a "religious war" except Grant and the Radical leaders, and they announce their determination to force a contest between different religious denominations, whether the people desire it or not. Men who engage in such things are too monstrously wicked to be characterized in words. When they strike at the liberty of conscience, and make the exercise of that right the grounds for proscribing a portion of our citizens, they strike at the very foundation of our constitutional liberties.

A newspaper editor, like the man of the Commercial, who declares that there shall be a religious war and the sooner it is fought the better, possesses not only the mind of a bloody bigot, but is doing all in his power to destroy civil and religious liberty, and overthrow a Republican form of government; for from the smoke and carnage of such a horrible war as he insists shall be forced and fought, we will emerge in a monarchy, in which neither civil liberty nor the right of conscience will be tolerated. His deliberate and studied proposal to deluge the country in blood upon an issue that has no existence, eclipses even the midnight machinations of the Know Nothing order of twenty years ago, and being proclaimed as the policy of a powerful political organization is enough to fill the country with alarm. If such a policy as that proposed by the Radical leaders is inaugurated, the people of this country within the next decade will be familiarized with all the blood-curdling horrors of the Middle Ages which read like nightmare romances in the dusty pages of the past.

Party leaders who map out no programme for the future but blood and carnage and the fires of religious bigotry and hate, consuming the accumulated labors of a century of civil and religious liberty and destroying the fabric of freedom itself, are to be shunned as more deadly than the Upas. To-day one denomination is the quarry; to-morrow another and another will fall under the ban, until finally the ravening vultures of infidel France will come forth from their hiding places and batten upon the bones of Liberty in the very temples where once she walked with an imperial tread, with none to breathe aught against her right of dominion.

But the Commercial and its party leaders invite us to a feast of death and a carnival of nameless horror—to a war that will spare neither age nor sex nor condition—that will respect neither God nor man—that will regard neither life, liberty nor conscience. Are the American people, with the light of history before them, ready to surrender civil and religious liberty and plunge into the horrible abyss of a religious war at the bidding of any set of party leaders? We cannot think that they are.

TRYING TO SOLVE A PROBLEM.

We have been shown a curious letten written by an English capitalist to a gentleman in this country, in which he displays a great anxiety to find out something about American politics. He says that he owns something like $500,000 of American bonds, and is in doubt whether to sell them or keep his money invested in them. They pay a better rate of interest than any other securities offered in the markets of the world, and the semi-annual interest is always paid promptly. But on the other hand, he along with other holders of American securities, are continually in fear of their repudiation on the eve of all State and national elections.

The American Legation when applied to, rather strengthen the impression that there is danger of repudiation, and there is an Anglo-American clique in London, who regularly as an election approaches, go among the holders of American securities and play upon their fears, and thus interest them in the result of the American elections. The writer of the letter depicts at considerable length the *modus operandi* of working up the fears of the English bondholders, and unconsciously to himself, exposes a very common Radical trick of raising funds for the purpose of influencing elections. By working up the fears of foreign bondholders, the way is paved to make them pay a very large portion of the expenses of the Radical leaders to maintain themselves in office.

The Englishman writes that this year we was taxed one per cent of his bonds, or $5,000, to prevent the election of the Democratic candidates in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and that this was the rate of assessment upon the foreign bondholders for 1875, collected in London and presumably sent to this country to aid in the election of the Radical candidates.

It is estimated that $1,000,000,000 of our bonds are in the hands of European holders, and according to the rate of assessment put upon the Englishman, this would raise a $5,000,000 fund to be used by the Radical leaders provided it is all sent over. It is safe to estimate, however, that at least $1,000,000 of it is kept by the promoters of the scheme in Europe, but even then enough is sent over to corrupt the ballot-box and keep a lot of corrupt and dishonest officials in power. The idea of having a Minister in Europe who will not only dabble in Emma Mine stocks, connive at playing upon the fears of the holders of American securities to raise an immense election fund from foreigners, is humiliating in the last degree.

The writer of the letter to which we refer, is at a loss to comprehend the nature of American politics which puts the sacredness of American credit in joepardy whenever an election is held. If he would come over here and study the character of the average Radical leader for a little while he would understand the whole matter.

To begin with, an army of 100,000 office holders are taxed from 5 to 15 per cent. of their salaries, and its payment made a condition precedent to their continuance in office. The fears of American bondholders are worked upon, and a large per centage of them contribute to the Radical election fund, under the belief that they are helping to save their investments from repudiation. The National Banks are regularly taxed, with the promise of favorable legislation, and finally the foreign bondholders are made to contribute, so that from these four sources it is an easy matter to raise from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of a corruption fund to be used in controlling the elections. Add to this as much more contributed by candidates and officials who use the public funds to keep themselves or their friends in power, and it is not hard to understand the result of the late elections.

In the meantime this infamous falsehood about the danger of repudiating the bonds, is not only destroying American credit abroad, but brings daily into disrepute the American character and the nation's honor. No party or combination of men in this country propose either directly or indirectly to repudiate the bonds, and every man who goes upon the rostrum, or through the public press proclaims such a thing, deliberately sets himself to work to cast disrepute upon the American character for honor and honesty. He is an enemy to the Republic and a bird that fouls its own nest for the basest, most selfish and inexcusable purpose, and deserves only the scorn and contempt of every true American, not even second to the scorn and contempt that should be meted out to a man who would propose repudiation.

And yet it is done, as pointed out by the English gentleman, for a purpose that he does not understand, but which every intelligent American can readily appreciate. Our national honor and credit are being destroyed abroad simply because foreign investors cannot and do not understand a scurvy trick of the Radical leaders to raise election funds to continue themselves in office. This is a very serious matter and involves very serious consequences to the American people. The loss of confidence in our national honor among foreign nations is the smallest of the attending evils. Corrupt politicians are engaged in systemmatically destroying this confidence for the purpose of collecting millions of dollars annually from duped foreigners, under the basest of false pretenses, to re-elect themselves to offices they dishonor, through which they oppress the people and tax away their ability to maintain the public faith inviolate.

The only real fear that the bondholders need have is of the men who are now and have been robbing them under a false pretense. Every year they are making the people of this country less and less able to pay the bonds at maturity, and when they are finally turned out of power, as they will be found at the head of the only repudiation party that will ever spring up in this country. The English gentleman who is trying to solve the problem of American politics will find much food for reflection in these remarks.

IT is now in order for Halstead and Bowles to trot out Charles Francis Adams for President, as they have been engaged for some time in preparing the preliminaries. He will certainly be the third party candidate if Grant is nominated, which is tolerably certain. This would leave an easy walk even for the Democracy, always provided there is sufficient sense in the party to unite upon a fair man. But if the monied power of the East succeeds in capturing the National Convention and nominating a candidate that wears New York uniform, the West is likely to bolt and make another nomination. This may throw the election into the House, which Grant will readily dispose of, with bayonets if necessary, and the Senate will declare the Republic in danger and Grant the President for ten years. This is gravely discussed in certain quarters and will be attempted.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY — OFFICIAL.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND STATE TREASURER—1875.

WARDS AND DISTRICTS.	Governor.—1875— Pershing, D.	Hartranft, R.	State Treasurer.—1875— Broome, T.	Piollett, D.	Rawle, R.	Pennypacker, T.
PITTSBURGH.						
1—1 precinct	131	21		131	20	
2 precinct	67	100	2	68	100	1
3 precinct	65	96	5	70	90	5
2—1 precinct	27	90	3	30	88	2
2 precinct	67	122	2	71	117	2
3 precinct	60	89	6	66	84	6
3—1 precinct	28	82	1	33	77	1
2 precinct	79	103	3	82	97	3
4—1 precinct	54	104	3	53	106	3
2 precinct	96	88	1	98	88	
3 precinct	55	91	6	55	91	6
5—1 precinct	70	48	1	70	48	1
2 precinct	128	46		129	51	
3 precinct	119	53	5	120	52	5
6—1 precinct	103	98	5	103	100	3
2 precinct	57	106	6	58	104	6
3 precinct	72	143	2	74	141	2
4 precinct	32	44	4	32	43	4
7—1 precinct	71	127	6	75	123	5
2 precinct	61	121	9	60	122	9
3 precinct	58	85	1	61	83	1
8—1 precinct	78	62	2	78	61	1
2 precinct	28	113		31	111	
3 precinct	45	121	1	46	120	1
4 precinct	27	124	11	27	124	12
9—1 precinct	81	69	1	85	66	1
2 precinct	88	105		91	101	
3 precinct	113	31		117	26	1
10—1 precinct	156	66		161	61	
2 precinct	79	54	1	82	52	1
11—1 precinct	49	99	2	52	96	2
2 precinct	90	174	13	96	169	13
3 precinct	52	89	6	55	86	6
4 precinct	46	82	5	47	81	5
12—1 precinct	72	85	3	74	82	3
2 precinct	45	89	7	45	89	7
3 precinct	81	53	1	81	53	1
4 precinct	100	137	1	103	135	1
13—1 precinct	35	84	7	37	82	6
2 precinct	69	140	10	69	139	10
3 precinct	51	73	4	55	69	3
14—1 precinct	76	125	10	77	124	10
2 precinct	35	63		38	60	
3 precinct	20	86	6	29	89	2
4 precinct	33	67	1	32	68	
5 precinct	57	91	2	58	89	2
15—1 precinct	60	60	2	62	58	2
2 precinct	64	83	3	66	82	3
3 precinct	90	87	1	95	81	1
16—1 precinct	70	46	2	74	40	2
2 precinct	43	43		47	37	
3 precinct	35	48	1	35	48	1
4 precinct	27	66		30	63	
5 precinct	52	58		53	57	
17—1 precinct	54	131	6	60	125	6
2 precinct	79	145	4	79	145	3
3 precinct	106	102	3	127	131	3
4 precinct	74	80	5	74	80	5
18—.....	106	61	4	108	58	4
19—1 precinct	36	94	12	34	98	10
2 precinct	42	84	7	41	83	7
3 precinct	63	69		65	63	15
20—1 precinct	39	82	4	42	80	4
2 precinct	32	117		37	113	
3 precinct	58	70	7	60	68	7
21—1 precinct	108	166	23	109	167	21
2 precinct	12	24	6	12	24	6
3 precinct	32	104	4	31	104	4
22—1 precinct	26	103	10	27	162	10
2 precinct	19	44		18	46	
23—1 precinct	41	48		41	48	
2 precinct	74	112	4	74	112	4
24—1 precinct	85	94		91	99	
2 precinct	40	47	4	40	47	4
25—1 precinct	81	73	3	83	72	3
2 precinct	78	102	2	83	97	2
3 precinct	81	92	3	92	82	2
26—1 precinct	52	109	2	52	108	2
2 precinct	135	114	2	140	110	1
3 precinct	42	118	2	44	116	2
4 precinct	73	101		73	100	
27—1 precinct	190	44		191	43	
2 precinct	51	53	2	52	52	2
28—1 precinct	70	104	3	70	103	3
2 precinct	63	69		65	68	
3 precinct	75	77	4	77	76	4
29—1 precinct	52	81	10	53	79	11
2 precinct	93	126	6	92	127	6
30—1 precinct	62	94	2	62	94	2
2 precinct	67	81	2	66	82	2
31—.....	45	79	10	46	79	9
32—1 precinct	67	127	8	68	126	8
2 precinct	40	115	14	45	109	15
33—.....	82	36		82	36	
34—.....	165	42	4	165	42	4
35—1 precinct	28	66	2	29	64	2
2 precinct	43	42	8	43	42	8
36—1 precinct	94	64	12	95	64	12
2 precinct	29	64	20	29	66	18
37—1 precinct	20	79	7	20	80	6
2 precinct	19	94	5	20	93	5
ALLEGHENY.						
1—.....	162	436	32	176	425	32
2—1 precinct	52	123	23	54	121	52
2 precinct	79	216	31	83	215	30
3 precinct	85	228	28	86	228	26
4 precinct	62	122	13	62	122	13
3—1 precinct	47	152	19	47	153	17
2 precinct	61	197	27	60	200	23
3 precinct	43	129	9	45	129	7
4 precinct	125	126	2	127	122	2
5 precinct	109	137		110	135	
4—1 precinct	77	175	19	80	178	18
2 precinct	63	121	8	68	118	5
3 precinct	93	122	9	93	121	10
4 precinct	144	182	1	144	179	1
5—1 precinct	57	82	13	58	81	13
2 precinct	96	212	17	103	209	14
3 precinct	62	96	6	61	99	4
6—1 precinct	110	175	25	115	170	25
2 precinct	77	111	14	77	114	11
3 precinct	87	84	11	86	85	11
7—1 precinct	129	61		129	61	
2 precinct	127	120	1	131	117	
3 precinct	56	90	4	63	83	4
8—1 precinct	74	99	1	76	97	1
2 precinct	34	71	1	34	71	1
9—.....	167	104	3	177	95	3
10—.....	32	64	9	33	63	9
11—.....	76	132	6	82	127	5
BOROUGHS.						
Braddocks	85	87	37	83	88	37
Bellevue	15	95	14	17	96	11
Beltzhoover	12	16	3	11	17	3
Chartiers	56	85	5	55	84	7
Etna	57	172	1	57	173	
Elizabeth	60	92	35	61	94	32
West Elizabeth	37	67	9	37	67	9
West Bellevue	12	21	3	12	20	3
Mansfield	22	99	10	23	97	11
Millvale	46	110	5	47	109	5
McKeesport, 1 w	152	134	4	150	135	4
McKeesport, 2 w	70	149	16	74	146	15
McKeesport, 3 w	69	70	1	72	67	1
Sewickley boro	67	157	17	63	16	117
Sharpsburg	180	162	22	182	160	22
Tarentum	37	93	54	38	91	54
Verona, 1 w	9	45		9	45	
Verona, 2 w	18	30	9	18	29	10
TOWNSHIPS.						
Wilkins, 1 p	25	97	9	23	99	9
Wilkins, 2 p	64	56	8	65	57	6
Penn	87	164	68	87	165	15
Plum	99	105	36	95	106	35
Patton, 1 p	29	33	18	27	35	18
Patton, 2 p	57	58	14	57	58	14
North Versailles	1[illegible]	106	4	132	107	4
Versailles	29	32	2	29	34	
South Versailles	40	27		40	28	
Lincoln	32	80	9	32	80	9
Elizabeth, 1 p	56	72	12	56	73	11
Elizabeth, 2 p	31	50	2	31	51	1
Elizabeth, 3 p	18	32	20	18	30	21
Elizabeth, 4 p	32	91	4	32	90	4
Forward	56	88	7	56	92	4
Jefferson	102	136	25	102	137	24
Mifflin, 1 p	109	29	9	108	29	10
Mifflin, 2 p	92	83	5	93	82	4
Mifflin, 3 p	33	66	27	32	67	27
Snowden	47	119	14	47	119	14
Baldwin, 1 p	77	61	4	76	60	5
Baldwin, 2 p	101	102	1	107	94	3
U. St. Clair, 1 p	29	33	3	29	33	3
U. St. Clair, 2 p	35	39	1	35	39	1
L. St. Clair, 1 p	139	40	2	139	40	2
L.St. Clair, 2 p	40	37	2	41	37	2
L.St. Clair, 3 p	29	25	6	29	25	6
Scott, 1 p	28	41	4	28	41	4
Scott, 2 p	29	43	1	29	44	
Union	36	155	6	38	154	5
South Fayette	25	100	14	25	100	14
North Fayette	71	78	32	72	77	32
Findley	120	93	5	120	93	5
Chartiers	107	151	9	106	152	9
Stowe	43	39	3	43	41	3
Crescent	32	27		32	27	
Moon	87	94	17	81	97	13
Robinson, 1 p	1	7		1	7	
Robinson, 2 p	35	66	14	35	66	14

(Continued on First Column 7th Page.)

ALLEGHENY COUNTY — OFFICIAL.

THE VOTE FOR SHERIFF, COUNTY TREASURER AND RECORDER—1865.

WARDS AND DISTRICTS.	Sheriff. Patterson, D.	Fife, R.	County Treas'r. English, D.	Murray, R.	Recorder. Giles, D.	Richardson, R.
PITTSBURGH.						
1—1 precinct	126	16	132	18	134	17
2 precinct	72	71	65	102	62	104
3 precinct	79	61	68	93	71	89
2—1 precinct	39	73	32	83	31	83
2 precinct	105	84	77	113	74	117
3 precinct	94	44	58	83	65	87
3—1 precinct	69	35	36	74	40	70
2 precinct	101	79	79	99	74	104
4—1 precinct	71	86	45	109	44	111
2 precinct	112	66	92	90	91	92
3 precinct	80	64	57	91	49	99
5—1 precinct	61	53	67	49	74	42
2 precinct	144	31	125	52	155	25
3 precinct	138	35	122	50	121	51
6—1 precinct	112	81	104	96	103	97
2 precinct	71	81	60	101	55	104
3 precinct	89	113	76	141	73	144
4 precinct	35	40	34	43	34	43
7—1 precinct	98	101	77	124	77	125
2 precinct	79	102	53	126	56	120
3 precinct	74	66	59	84	60	82
8—1 precinct	90	51	82	57	82	57
2 precinct	44	95	31	168	33	108
3 precinct	56	113	42	127	44	123
4 precinct	52	97	30	121	30	120
9—1 precinct	101	43	83	65	51	96
2 precinct	95	96	87	107	52	142
3 precinct	117	25	111	32	81	62
10—1 precinct	174	46	116	55	121	100
2 precinct	86	47	77	57	57	75
11—1 precinct	63	78	50	97	48	98
2 precinct	112	148	94	168	94	167
3 precinct	59	86	51	87	50	90
4 precinct	42	69	35	84	35	81
12—1 precinct	87	68	74	82	67	89
2 precinct	55	78	44	89	32	101
3 precinct	87	39	80	56	80	57
4 precinct	147	90	100	138	87	151
13—1 precinct	44	78	37	84	37	81
2 precinct	74	142	70	143	71	144
3 precinct	62	53	48	73	49	74
14—1 precinct	86	110	76	126	79	126
2 precinct	41	54	35	62	34	64
3 precinct	27	67	17	91	18	89
4 precinct	39	59	28	72	28	72
5 precinct	61	58	63	86	64	85
15—1 precinct	64	40	62	55	56	61
2 precinct	70	66	63	82	61	91
3 precinct	89	59	96	83	88	90
16—1 precinct	73	35	70	46	67	59
2 precinct	53	30	46	43	44	45
3 precinct	37	36	38	44	34	46
4 precinct	41	59	31	63	29	64
5 precinct	62	40	56	54	52	58
17—1 precinct	71	111	62	123	61	125
2 precinct	99	116	84	140	81	142
3 precinct	110	93	104	105	106	104
4 precinct	74	77	74	81	73	81
18—.....	117	38	106	61	106	61
19—1 precinct	54	81	32	99	31	105
2 precinct	53	75	39	88	29	98
3 precinct	76	55	69	66	48	87
20—1 precinct	39	59	41	77	29	91
2 precinct	57	91	31	117	30	120
3 precinct	69	54	62	66	53	76
21—1 precinct	148	118	113	165	111	168
2 precinct	21	10	11	24	12	24
3 precinct	44	97	34	107	35	103
22—1 precinct	72	58	71	65	28	106
2 precinct	30	34	27	38	29	44
23—1 precinct	34	5	41	46	42	40
2 precinct	81	93	71	113	91	93
24—1 precinct	84	90	84	93	77	100
2 precinct	38	46	37	50	35	51
25—1 precinct	85	69	84	72	85	71
2 precinct	87	93	80	102	78	104
3 precinct	83	82	82	91	79	93
26—1 precinct	53	103	52	109	52	108
2 precinct	137	104	141	109	128	122
3 precinct	40	118	43	115	41	118
4 precinct	73	98	72	102	68	105
27—1 precinct	186	42	185	44	187	46
2 precinct	54	49	54	51	47	58
28—1 precinct	75	90	70	104	68	109
2 precinct	65	60	67	67	56	78
3 precinct	75	68	76	78	73	81
29—1 precinct	59	70	53	78	53	78
2 precinct	98	116	88	132	87	133
30—1 precinct	65	87	59	98	61	98
2 precinct	68	73	69	76	69	76
31—.....	34	94	41	85	42	84
32—1 precinct	82	112	69	123	73	122
2 precinct	54	92	44	108	44	108
33—.....	75	33	84	38	83	39
34—.....	159	17	165	40	164	43
35—1 precinct	31	55	30	63	28	66
2 precinct	59	16	48	40	43	40
36—1 precinct	97	48	96	63	90	71
2 precinct	27	53	29	64	29	67
37—1 precinct	42	58	17	81	16	79
2 precinct	29	79	19	91	11	103
ALLEGHENY.						
1—.....	242	352	158	432	166	439
2—1 precinct	80	151	52	422	53	126
2 precinct	127	165	82	204	82	212
3 precinct	88	211	20	221	81	221
4 precinct	73	109	61	117	60	119
3—1 precinct	68	132	48	149	48	153
2 precinct	86	174	55	198	54	198
3 precinct	59	112	44	127	42	130
4 precinct	138	108	132	119	132	119
5 precinct	122	115	113	133	112	134
4—1 precinct	117	136	75	177	78	178
2 precinct	70	106	58	126	57	119
3 precinct	106	105	93	122	95	122
4 precinct	165	122	141	181	141	183
5—1 precinct	65	70	57	77	57	81
2 precinct	121	185	92	212	90	218
3 precinct	87	65	64	90	59	97
6—1 precinct	114	150	121	164	121	170
2 precinct	82	109	74	116	76	119
3 precinct	94	81	83	87	82	87
7—1 precinct	135	49	131	58	131	59
2 precinct	136	84	136	110	136	108
3 precinct	42	101	60	90	60	90
8—1 precinct	77	96	77	97	76	98
2 precinct	36	65	33	71	32	72
9—.....	164	98	175	99	174	101
10—.....	35	64	32	62	33	63
11—.....	86	124	79	131	76	134
BOROUGHS.						
Braddocks	67	81	85	87	84	89
Bellevue	25	86	13	94	12	95
Beltzhoover	15	13	11	17	11	17
Chartiers	50	82	54	80	52	89
Etna	71	151	65	138	59

AT REST.

At last the "King of terrors" came;
He came with slow, majestic tread;
How oft we tremble at his name,
And shrink from his approach with dread!

Now when he came no murmuring word
Burst from the watching, waiting throng,
And not a sad complaint was heard,
Save that he seemed to tarry long.

Such agony, so long and deep,
E'en Death a welcome guest can make,
Forbidding loving friends to weep
Just for the dying sufferer's sake.

I watched the loved with tearless eyes,
Ere yet the struggling soul was free,
And thought that like a glad surprise
The full release from pain would be.

And when the last low moan was stilled,
And when the last death-pang was past,
My heart with strange, sad joy was filled,
Ye know that rest was found at last.

From toil and pain came sweetest rest;
They rest, the toil-worn hands and feet,
And now within an aching breast
The weary heart no man shall beat.

How grandly beautiful the dead,
Though fair in life in death more fair;
The brow unmarked by time, no trace
Of toil, and earthly suffering, there!

We sadly ere the while we say—
As oft times thoughtlessly we do—
We love the spirit, not the clay;"
We love the spirit's dwelling too:

"We love the clay,—we linger near,
And fondly gaze upon the dead,
When all we deemed could make it dear,
Beyond the sun and stars has fled,

"Tis sweet to know a day shall break—
A resurrection morn so bright—
When the loved clay to life shall wake,
And with the spirit shall unite.

S. O.

HOW SHALL WE SLEEP?

Just how much fresh air shall be admitted to sleeping apartments during the night through open windows seems to be a question whose practical solution involves a wide range of differing opinions. There are those who carefully exclude every breath of "night air," and depend for their pure oxygen upon the air already imprisoned within their dwellings. There are those who follow the other extreme sleep with open windows when their thermometer is among the eighties, and when it sinks below zero. As usual, a happy medium between these extremes involves the best conditions for physical well-being. A supply of pure air is as essential during the day as during the night. Sensible people who understand the principles of respiration will agree to this assertion. At the same time great care should be taken that the fresh air admitted should be as free from dampness as possible, that it should not be allowed to enter in such quantities as to produce a sudden and great difference in the temperature of the sleeping room, and that no draughts formed by its ingress should disturb the repose and injure the health of the sleeper. If these conditions are faithfully observed, there will be few nights during the year when it is not safe as well as essential to health to sleep with an open window. Common sense and sound judgment must regulate the quantity of outside air required, whether the inlet shall be the crack formed by raising the sash above a board fitted to the lower part of the window frame, whether the upper sash shall be let down a few inches, or whether the outer air shall have full play through the wide open window. There may be a system of ventilation that will fully answer the required purpose to carry off all the impure and bring in a fresh supply of pure air raised to the desired temperature. We have never seen any ventilating system of action that would procure anything but partial results, and the old fashioned way of regulating the supply of pure air by a judicious use of windows is about as effectual as any that has since been invented. We would not advocate the obsolete fashion of sleeping in cold rooms on feather beds, under a mass of bed-clothes that keep the body over-heated and irritated with perspiration while the ungs are drawing in the vital air at altemperature that makes one shiver to think of. Even this contrast in temperature is not half so enervating and disease-provoking as the modern fashion of sleeping in furnace-heated houses, where a blanket is superfluous in cold winter weather, and every avenue fot the entrance of fresh air is almost hermetically sealed.

The Westminister Review quotes from Miss Nightingale some very sensible remarks on the subject of night air. Her accomplishments as a scholar and her experience as a nurse give great weight to her views on this important subject. She says the dread of night air is an extraordinary fallacy. What air can be breathed at night but a night air? Our only choice lies between pure night air from without, or foul air from within. It is unaccountable that most people prefer the latter. What would they say if it is proved to be true that one-half of our disease that we suffer from, is occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window during most nights in the year, can never hurt any one. In great cities, night air is often the purest and best that can be obtained during the twenty-four hours. Therefore in town it would be better, if either must be done, to shut the windows during the day than during the night, for the sake of the sick. The absence of the smoke, and the quiet of streets make the night the best time for airing the patients. A physician considered as high medical authority, on consumption and climate, asserts that the air in London is never so pure as after 10 o'clock at night.

An immense amount of fresh air is required for healthy respiration. The average respiration of a man is estimated at twenty-four cubic inches, and the average number of respirations during the minute is twenty. Therefore, 400 cubic feet of air passes through the lungs of an ordinary man in twenty-four hours. And yet, knowing these facts, we shut up our house and go to sleep without a thought for the supply for the life-producing oxygen, as necessary for the well-being of the delicate tissues of the lungs as food for the renewal of the tissues of the body. If we had to buy pure air as we do precious stones we should soon appreciate its worth. Because it is "free as air" we are unwilling to take the pains and care to regulate our windows for its judicious supply, and carelessly breathe a tainted atmosphere which brings disease and the thousand ills to which flesh is heir as the penalty for the transgression of physical laws.—[Providence Journal.

LADY to waiter—Don't put that ice into the goblet with your fingers. Waiter—Lor, ma'am I don't mind, my hands are very warm.

PRICE ALBERT'S WOOING.

THE STORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S COURTSHIP.

Her uncle, the late King William IV., had done all in his power to prevent their union; no less than five other marriage projects had been planned for the young princess, and William, though he never mentioned the subject in her presence, took special pains to bring about an alliance between her and the brother of the King of Netherlands—Prince Alexander. In consequence of these views, his Majesty endeavored to prevent the visit of the Duke of Coburg in 1836, but in vain; for the Duke came over to England with his two sons and remained at Kensington Palace nearly four weeks, as guests of Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent. King William died in 1837 and Victoria ascended the throne on the 20th of June. In 1839 Prince Albert of Coburg, accompanied by his brother, made that second journey to England which resulted so successfully. The three years which had passed since his last visit had greatly enhanced his personal attractions. Tall in figure, and manly in bearing, Albert was besides remarkably handsome, with an expression of mildness and inate refinement, joined to an air of intellectual superiority, which far surpassed any mere regularity of features.

"And so the Queen fell in love with him?"

"Very naturally—and on the 14th of October she made known to Lord Melbourne, who at that time stood at the head of the Whig ministry, her resolution to offer her hand to Prince Albert definitely, and the next day he was called to an audience with the Queen. Victoria, in her lofty position, had found herself in a very peculiar embarrassment, for it was necessary that she should manifest to the Prince that his suit, if proffered, would be successful. This was a very delicate task for a young lady, but one which the Queen had solved with rare tact. Not very long before, at one of the court balls, she took advantage of the opportunity to hand the Prince her bouquet; the hint was not lost upon the gallant cavalier, and since his close-fitting uniform buttoned tightly to the throat did not permit of his disposing of this selam, so full of promissory happiness in the usual fashion, he quickly took out his penknife, cut a slit in the coat near the vicinity of the heart, and inserted therein the invaluable treasure. A second hint was very opportunely given. Albert having expressed his thanks and appreciation of his kind reception in England was asked by the Queen: 'If your Highness is pleased with this country would you be inclined to remain with us?'

"I would sacrifice everything in life to remain at the court of your Majesty,' was the characteristic reply.

"When in compliance with the request above mentioned, the Prince repaired to the Queen's presence, after a short conversation she declared to him with a sincere expression of sincerity and affection, that he had won her heart, and that it would make her only too happy if he would make the sacrifice of his life in sharing it with her; for she said she also regarded it in that light, and the only thing which troubled her was the idea that she was not worthy of him."

"How! made such a declaration of love to him?"

"She was obliged to, for the position of a Queen demands imperatively that the marriage proposal shall come from her, undesirable as this may appear to those who look at it from the standpoint of private life, and who regard it as a privilege and a fortunate circumstance for women, that their hands must be sought for and need not be offered."

"And what was the Prince's reply?"

"The charming frankness of her Majesty quite captivated the heart of the favored young man, and he was entirely overcome. The marriage was solemnized February 15th, 1840."

THE SERPENT CHARMER.

A writer in Appletons' Journal thus describes a work of Fortuny entitled "The Serpent Charmer," now in the possession of Mr. A. T. Stewart. A long, lank Moor, or East-Indian, lies prone, stretched on a high-colored mat, and beside him at a little distance a skinny-armed, skeleton-handed old man is watching him. The Moor has a lithe wand in his hand, and with it he makes passes and slow motions, which exasperate, at the same moment they subdue, an immense adder which is reared before him with flaming eyes and his thin tongue twisting like a flame. We have spoken before of the adaptedness of our own negroes for pictorial delineation and of the superstitious, half-animal instinct of religion that belongs to them. Many of the Spanish and French artists, such as Regnaud and Fortuny, seem to have caught this aspect of tropical life and of character, and to have translated it into their work. "The Serpent-Charmer" has it in an eminent degree, and, lying on his belly, with his long, muscular arms writhing slowly about, his grace and his cunning scarcely raise him above the slimy level of the reptile his enchantment subdues. A few other queer figures beside the old man, gaunt and uncanny, watch the serpent-charmer. A long-legged crane or stork, with tall, scaly legs, and eyes half-closed, contemplates the scene, much in the manner of Barnaby Rudge's raven. and one or two dirty, ragged paupers linger on the outskirts of the picture, but so vague and shapeless are these latter, that the spectator scarcely knows whether to recognize them as men or as beasts.

DON'T CARE ABOUT MY SOUL.

In New York, a good story is lately current of one of the city clergymen who is famous for his manly, earnest good fellowship. He was traveling on the cars on the New York and New Haven road, not long since, engaged in a pleasant chat with a friend, when he was repeatedly annoyed by a drunken bummer in the seat in front, who persisted in attempting to engage him in conversation. At last, wearied beyond endurance, the clergyman arose, and, turning the man sharply away from him, said, "You are drunk, and I don't wish to hear or see anything more of you." The bummer sank into silence for a moment, and then once more turned and, gazing reproachfully at the clergyman exclaimed, so as to be heard nearly the whole extent of the car by the passengers, whose attention had generally been directed that way, "Mr. T——, 'pears to me you don't care anything at all 'bout my soul."

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

DWARFED.

The evergreen leaves pressed low and touched
Where the pines' brown needles are sown,
Out from the resinous glooms a shrub
Hath pushed till it stands outblown
With delicate flowers of white and pink,
But under cover the crooked limbs shrink.

And seem to hide: they are gnarled, and run
Close down to the very ground;
For evergreen limbs gloom o'er it's head,
Their needles deaden the sound
Of squirrel or bird that come in to bring
To the deep silence a cheerful ring.

The dwarfed, bent tree hath lifted its head
Beyond the resinous caves;
It's rife with blossoms and musical
With the low, sweet drone of bees;
It is crowned for once, but, at the best,
'Tis a dwarfed, bent thing like a heart represt,

Like a heart gloomed o'er thro' early years
By the shadow of death in life,
O, crowned at last, and O, beautiful!
Thy fibres and roots were rife
Thro' all the years with the pulses sweet,
That now in a drift of blossoms beat!

And we grow strong at thought of the life
That out of the gloom has crept;
And hopeful toward a heart we know
Where latent pulses have slept;
Out from the eaves that gloomed, may be
That life may shoot to a flower-crowned tree.

Out from the eaves that gloomed, fine threads
Of the young heart reach and run:
Out from the arms that do shadow it,
And out to the blessed sun.
But would, O heart with the late sweet spring,
Thau had'st known life's blossoming!

Tenderly, tearfully bend we down,
To the blossoms lush and fair,
But not to pick them; we cannot tell
How sacred these late blooms are
For all the while that we watch the tree
It seems a heart that pityingly,

We so yearn toward— dwarfed young heart,
With only a wild scant shoot
Of sweet faint blossoms, that opened beyond
The gloom where it cast its root.
O, sunless homes! I am glad somewhere
Young life creeps out to the golden air,

Who are glad the young tree struggled forth,
But alas for the rounded grace!
Alas for the beauty that should have been—
The beauty we faintly trace
In the gnarled, bent souls that should have grown
Like stately trees with their flowers o'erblown.

ADELAIDE STOUT, Buffalo, N. Y.

A CONNUBIAL CONTROVERSY.

[Detroit Fr e Press.]

The bolt on the back door had needed replacing for a long time, but it was only the other night that Mr. Throcton had the presence of mind to buy a new one and take it home. After supper he hunted up his tools, removed the old bolt, and measured the location for the new one. He must bore some new holes, and Mrs. Throcton heard him roaming around the kitchen and woodshed, slamming doors, pulling out drawers, and kicking the furniture around. She went to the head of the stairs and called down:

"Richard, do you want anything?"

"Yes, I do!" he yelled back. "I want to know where in Texas that corkscrew is?"

"Corkscrew, Richard?"

"Yes, corkscrew, Richard! I've looked the house over and can't find it!"

"Why, we never had one, Richard!"

"Didn't, eh! We've had a dozen of 'em in the last two years, and I bought one not four week ago. It's always the way when I want anything."

"But you must be out of your head, husband," she said, as she descended the stairs. "We've kept house seven years, and I never remember of seeing you bring a corksceew home."

"O, yes, I'm out of my head, I am!" he grumbled, as he pulled out the sewing machine drawer, and turned over its contents. "Perhaps I'd better go to the lunatic asylum right away."

"Well, Richard, I know that I have never seen a corkscrew in this house."

"Then you are as blind as an owl in daylight, for I've bought five or six! The house is always upside down, anyhow, and I never can find anything!"

"The house is kept as well as any one of your folks can keep one!" she retorted, growing red in the face.

"I'd like my mother here to show you a few things," he said, as he stretched his neck to look on the high shelf in the pantry.

"Perhaps she'd boil her spectacles with the potatoes again!" answered the wife.

"Do you know who you are talking to! he yelled, as he jumped down.

"Yes, I do!"

"Well, you'll be going for York State, if you don't look out!"

"I'd like to see myself! When I go this house goes!"

"Look out, Nancy!"

"I'm afraid of no man that lives, Richard Throcton!"

"I'll leave you!"

"And I'll laugh to see you go!"

Going close up to her he extended his finger, shook it to emphasize his words, and slowly said:

"Nancy Throcton, I'll apply for a divorce to-morrow! I'll tell the judge that I kindly and lovingly asked you where the gimlet was, and you said we'd never had one in the house, which is a bold falsehood, as I can prove!"

"Gimlet!" she gasped.

"Yes, gimlet!"

"Why, I know where there are three or four. You said corkscrew!"

"Did I!" he gasped, sitting down on the corner of the table; "well, now, I believe I did!"

"And you went and abused me like a slave because I wouldn't say a gimlet was a corkscrew!" she sobbed falling on the lounge.

"Nancy, he said, tenderly lifting her up.

"Oh, Richard!" she chokingly answered.

"Nancy, I'll go right out doors and kill myself!"

"No, you needn't—I love you still; only—only—you know a gimlet is not a corkscrew!"

"It ain't—it ain't, Nancy; forgimme and less be happy!"

And that household is so quietly happy that a canary bird would sing its head off if hung up in the hall.

THE MECCA OF LOVERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Troy Times writes: It has been observed that Mount Vernon is great as a resort for lovers. Shade of the immortal George, think of it! Why they should go there, above all places about Washington, is another one of the unfathomable mysteries of love; but go they do, and numbers of them can be seen any day wandering dreamily about, or sitting pensively under the over-arching bougks of those grand old trees, gazing with a vague, far-off look over the river. Some, more practical, take a lunch with them and gulp down alternately love and lemonade sentiment and sandwiches. We are accustomed to thinking of Washington in the grander situation of his life, at the crossing of the Delaware, or delivering up his sword to Congress at Annapolis, and very rarely think of him as one who could descend to so trivial an every day affair as being in love. All readers of Thackeray's charming story, "The Virginians," remember the ridiculous duel into which he was almost led by the silly jealousy of the Warrington boys, who thought him in love with their mother, and took that method to prevent him from marrying her. That, however, is all fiction, and may be as wide of the mark as the account in the same book of how Dr. Franklin, "the little postmaster from Philadelphia," rode with General Braddock from Williamsburg to an estate adjoining Mount Vernon (a small matter of 100 miles and over) between breakfast and dinner. Be all this as it may, George was no doubt, at one time in his life, as silly a spoon as most of us, and perhaps sat moaning under these very trees and making himself unhappy over the self-same little widow, who, we all know, did captivate him. Mount Vernon now seems to be a great resort for others besides lovers, and the comfortable little steamer which runs there from here is crowded every day.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

[Vicksburg Herald.]

The other day, while a Vicksburger was riding toward Jackson in his buggy, he saw a long-haired young man sitting on a roadsde fence. There was such an air of utter desolation about the countryman that the Vicksburger drew rein and inquired:

"For God's sake! wha ails you, young man?"

"Nothing, for God's sake!" was the meek reply.

"But is any one dead?"

"Hain't heard of anybdy but old Matthews, and he wen off two months ago."

"Are you sick?"

"I feel kinder bad."

"Well, you look bad. In fact, you are the worst looking young man I've seen since the close of th war."

"I was all right till a month ago," said the young man looking still more solemn.

"What happened then?"

"Woman went back or me?"

"Did, eh? Were you engaged?"

"I'd hung around thre for a year or so, and we'd hugged nd loved and hooked fingers. If that isn't being engaged, then I don't kow."

"And she backed out?"

"Yes."

"Well, I've been though the mill myself. I had a woma go back on me in that way three maths ago, and didn't lose a bit of sleep over it."

"You didn't?"

"No, sir."

"But, then," sighed he young man, as he hitched along on the rail, "the woman you love didn' own sixteen mules, and have a clear hundred bales of cotton to sell!"

FEMALE LAWYERS IN IOWA.

A Des Moines correspondent of the Chicago Tribune write as follows:

Without noise and confusion, Iowa is making steady progrss in Woman's Rights. Although th word "male" in the Constitution prvents her from becoming a member of the Legislature, and, by presumption, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor (yet the Constitution does not expressly prohibit woman; it says "person" and subsequently uses heterm" he shall," etc; but the law says "he" or "him" means both sexes)—I say, although expressly prohibied from the Legislature—(as are negroes and the ballot, she is working her way into many offices of trust, and the Courts. Three women have already been admitted to the Supreme Court of the State: Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Clinton; Mrs. Annie C. Savery, of this city; and Mrs. Emma Haddock, of Iowa city. Mrs. Foster argued her firs case in Court last week, in behalf of a woman who sued a saloon-keeper fr damages in selling liquor to her husband. Yesterday, Mrs. Haddock was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Court of this State,—the first case of the kind in any State in the Union. She is the wife of Judge Haddock, and a woman of fine culture, who graduated at the Law Department of th State University with high honors. She is esteemed also for her many womanly virtues. With Judge Dillon, reared as he was under Iova progressive ideas, it was easy to grant the boon and welcome woman into a new field of labor; with Judge Love, an old Jacksonian Democrat, with all the name implies, it was quite a step in advance to welcome to the bar of his Court (the United Sates District) a woman as an attorney; but the Judge is a man of eminent practical good sense, wise enough to accept the inevitable with good grace and becoming dignity.

AN EARTHQUAKE WAVE.

[San Francisco Call.]

From accounts brought of a high swell prevailing for some days during a calm on the ocean coast line as far north as Point Arena, it appears probable that the earthquake which vibrated faintly the other day in this city, and at other points, had its origin somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. Earthquake waves travel with amazing velocity. The great earthquake at Lisbon rolled a shock across the Atlantic which was felt in a few hours in the West Indies, and some perturbations of lake levels were observed in Great Britain. The convulsion which so seriously affected the western coast of South America and a part of this coast in 1868 was even more remarkable, as the wave thereby set in motion touched the eastern coast of Africa within twenty-four hours after the occurrence. The Gipsy, which arrived yesterday from Cuffey's Cove, calling at Bridgeport, brings the information that a most extraordinary sea has lashed the coast at these and other harbors. The swell came from the southwest without wind. Bridgeport chute is reportel washed away by the swell, and is now some 150 feet higher than high water mark. The coast north of Point Arena is represented to be covered with draft-logs.

A FLORIDA bill of sale: This is to surity that Jacob Johnson has sold his wife Mary A. Johnson to me, Daniel Skillman, and he has given hur two children, the oldest and the youngest, and i, Daniel Skillman, has promist to take care of hur, and she has to have one bedstid and hur clothing and matres, and bed clothing, and hur things that belong to hur. Mary A. Johnson. Me, Daniel Skillman, has bought hur for $6. Witness, C. T. Liud, Fannie McLeod.

MEMORY! MEMORY! CLOSE THY GATE.

Memory! Memory! Close thy gate!
Peopled with forms I once have known,
Youthful and fair,
Lonely I wait
Outside the wicket, where they have flown,
Catching a glimpse of their golden hair.

Memory! Memory! Close thy gate!
Holding the friends of my early years
Many long days.
Sadly I wait
Outside the portal, through smiles and tears,
Catching a glimpse of their sunny face.

Memory! Memory! Close thy gate!
Pictures I painted long years ago
Hang on the walls—
Painted too late!
Pictures on which, with a golden glow,
The beam of the setting sun now falls.

Memory! Memory! Close thy gate!
Music that saddens my soul I hear,
Voices long still,
Silenced by hate,
Ring in sweet cadence upon my ear,
Soft as the song of the mountain rill.

Memory! Memory! Close thy gate!
People, and pictures, and songs are gone,
Ne'er to return!
Why should I wait,
Outside the gate?
People, and pictures, and songs live on,
Out on the fields where the stars now burn!

FRANK B. COFF.

THE FASHIONS IN FURS.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

Seal remains the fashionable fur for sacques, and is also much used for inexpensive sets, consisting of a muff and boa. Seal sacques differ from those of last season in being more shaped to the figure and in having from two to four inches additional length. A stylish sacque is from twenty-eight to thirty-one inches long. The neck is finished with a full revers collar. The sleeves are quite large, and some models are wide enough to allow a cuff of the fur beneath. Plain seal sacques are still worn, but those trimmed with otter furs are more fashionable; hence ladies who have short plain sacques left over from previous seasons are having them lengthened by adding a three-inch band of some other fur as a trimming.

A sealskin boa that is to be worn with a seal sacque should be only a yard and a half long; but if it is to be worn as part of a set, it should be two yards long. Seal muffs are of medium size, like those of last winter, and are trimmed with ribbon bows that are embroidered; others have tassels, and some are perfectly plain.

Among the most desirable wraps are those lined with fur while the inside is very heavy repped black silk or else Sicilienne. The shape mostly worn is the plain circular, from forty-six to fifty-four inches deep, and forming a perfect semi-circle. They are made of silk of extra width, manufactured for the purpose.

Notwithstanding all changes of fashion, the crown Russian sable remains the choicest fur; it is as high in price as ever, and becomes more difficult to obtain yearly.

Perhaps the most dressy of all the fancy furs introduced lately is the silver-fox—a light blue-gray fur, interspersed with those "silver points" or white tips that are now thought to add so much to the beauty of any fur.

Another fashionable gray fur for sets and also for trimming is the Arica chinchilla.

The sets of fisher-tail fur that were so highly prized last season are very difficult to procure now.

Sets of the black marten fur, sometimes called Alaska sable, remain the prevailing choice in low priced furs.

The demand for mink furs becomes more limited every season, yet the fine dark grades are still worn by those who do not care for changes of fashion, and consider instead durability and comfort. Ermine, which was considered the most dressy fur, looks passee now that fox and chinchilla furs are used.

Astrakhan, Russian lamb skin, krimmer, and other black furs, though no longer novelties, are still liked for their soft rich fur, and may now be obtained at very reasonable prices.

Fur trimmings are the most fashionable garniture for sacques, cloaks, and heavy wraps of all cloths, silks and velvet. There is an endless variety of trimming furs, some of which we have already quoted, but the caprice of the season is for dark furs that have white-tipped hairs; and so popular are these that furriers have resorted to sewing gray or white hairs in the dark furs when nature has not supplied them. Of the latter is a fancy fur called silver otter, which is a black fur with silver hairs sewed or even pasted in.

The new seal hats are no longer turbans, but are shaped precisely like the English walking hats now worn in straw or felt, except that the crown is round, in Derby shape. A long ostrich feather of seal brown color begins in the front, passes over the crown and drops behind. The hat costs from $18 to $25.

SEVENTY YEARS OF PROGRESS.

London Fun thus cleverly ridicules the present condition of the British navy, which was wont to "rule the wave." Early one bright September morning, in the year 1875, the blind crossing-sweeper in front of the admiralty was astonished to see an elderly gentleman in eccentric naval attire hobbling toward the principal entrance. Something in the old fellows's appearance piqued the sweeper's curiosity. A cocked hat was stuck resolutely upon his head and a pigtail adorned his back, but his features and his dress were so begrimmed with soot and dirt that it was impossible to make them out. And yet the general outline was familiar to the gentleman of the long broom, who, prompted by a sudden idea, glanced hastily in the direction of the Nelson column.

Its summit was tenantless.

Half an hour after the discovery by the police of a crossing-sweeper in a state of jabbering idiocy, the naval gentleman was seated in the principal room at the admiralty.

A wash and brush-up for 2 pence had considerably improved his appearance, and he was chatting affably with the junior lord who happened to be in when the distinguished visitor was announced. Having explained that vague rumors had from time to time come up the column to him as to the marvelous improvements which science had effected in naval matters since his death, he confessed that a natural curiosity had compelled him to come down and see things for himself. "Where could I see one of your splendid vessels now?" he asked, abruptly.

The junior lord hem'd officially, and ah'd nautically, and handed his visitor a list of ships to choose from.

Junior Lord—We shall be happy to show you any of these, if distance is no object to you.

Visitor—no object at all (looking down the list). Well suppose we say the Captain.

J. L. (stammering)—Dear me, I must have given you an old list.

Visitor—I suppose she's in existence still?

J. L. Oh, yes; but, unfortunately, she's at the bottom of the sea.

Visitor—(frowning)—That's very dreadful. Is this the new list? Thank you. Ah! here's a ship now, The Vanguard.

J. L. red in the face You're unfortunate in your selection again.

Visitor. She isn't at the bottom of the sea, surely?

J. L. (recovering official dignity) I regret to say that she is.

Visitor (with sundry ancient nautical exclamations)—Odd—very! Well, we'll have a third try. Let me see the Dryad.

J. L.—Well, I'd rather you picked another vessel. Her boilers have just burst and killed several hands, and I should like you to see our men-of-war at their best. Try again.

Visitor (rising)—No, I thank you; I'm perfectly satisfied. Seventy years ago, sir, we were behind you in many things. My lord, science has since given England a fleet where she never had one before.

J. L.—Where's that?

Visitor—At the bottom of the sea. And now one word before we part. Give my compliments to the gentlemen in command of your ironclads, and say that Horatio Nelson's d—d glad he died before such lubbers were allowed to wear the uniform of the British navy. Good morning!

THE VIRGINIA CITY DISASTER.

California papers containing details of the great fire at Virginia City last week have come to hand, but the telegraph has anticipated all the important facts. The Call gives the following description of the scenes in the streets during the excitement:

A scene of distressing confusion prevailed. Families three or four blocks from the burning mass threw out their furniture upon the streets; invalids were carried to places of safety, and business masses disgorged their goods upon the side alks half a mile from the conflagration; people rolled out their household treasures and engaged teams to convey them to places of safety at exorbitant prices. The owners of wagons became unreasonable in their demands; $100 to remove a piano was the regular rate. The extortion of the wagoners caused a murder. A man on B. street endeavoring to engage a teamster, and unable to comply with the demand, drew a pistol and shot the driver dead. At present writing it is impossible to give any accurate statement of the loss of life. Two men were killed on C street by the falling of a brick wall, and there are numberless rumors of others seriously injured. Hundreds of families are homeless, without food, or protection from the weather. The schoolhouses, the only public buildings left, are open to receive them, but it is certain that, if immediate relief from the neighboring towns and the cities of California is not extended, great suffering will ensue. The whole business portion of Virginia City is a complete ruin. Every establishment of any consequence is in ashes. The offices of the Evening Chronicle and the Enterprise are burnt, and it is impossible to say when the publication of these newspapers will be resumed. Utter demoralization is the condition of the city; men, women and children wandering about the desolated streets seeking some corner wherein to lay their heads. The surrounding hills are dotted with the sage-brush fires of those who have no other covering than the stormy sky. Household goods are scattered about the streets ownerless, and thousands of homeless men walk about seeking for a place in which to sleep. The conflagration up to 9 o'clock is still far from subdued, and only the cessation of the fierce wind preserves the outlying houses from ruin. During the day a great many buildings were blown up and others pulled down in the effort to stay the fire. But in vain. The wind formed spouts of flame which left their source and carried fiery ruin in their path. Great blocks of burning wood from the frequent explosions fell upon the adjacent roofs, and set fire to houses on the outskirts of the city. Despondency has laid hold of the town. It is not expected by the most sanguine that it will recover from the disaster in two years. Every edifice of importance has been swept away, and the business energy of the place paralyzed. As this despatch is written the sky is illuminated by the glare of the burning ruins of hundreds of homes, and the Fire Department are completely played out. Although few of the saloons remain, private supplies of whiskey have been obtained, and the devasted streets are alive with a drunken mob, surging, howling and stealing as the fancy takes them.

AN HONEST DOG.

[Boston Herald November 4.]

As Mr. Thomas W. Lane, of the United States postal car service, was gunning on Tuesday last in West Roxbury, he was surprised to see his dog, a full-blooded English setter, bring and deposit at his feet a large pocketbook, which upon examination, proved to contain $425 in currency, some papers of value and some car tickets. The name of Mr. Langley, of Cambridgeport, was within the book, and yesterday Mr. Lane proceeded to Cambridge in quest of the gentleman. There he found him, and learned that he had been gunning in that locality on Monday and had met with the above loss, and after a fruitless search had given it up, departing for home firmly impressed that he would be obliged to charge the same to his profit and loss account at the end of the next year. Mr. Lane delivered the property to its owner, who received it with surprise and delight. Mr. Langley desired Mr. Lane to accept a suitable bonus for the lucky find, which Mr. Lane refused. Thereupon Mr. Langley insisted upon making the dog a present of $30, to be invested in a silver collar.

LONGEVITY OF VETERANS OF 1812.

[Worcester Spy.]

The extraordinary longevity of the survivors of the war of 1812 is certainly a curious fact well worthy of notice. That was not a great war; not many troops were engaged, and no very large force mustered into the service of the United States, and the war came to an end almost sixty-one years ago. Yet the Commissioner of Pensions reports 15,875 survivors of that war on the rolls of the Pension office. Very few, indeed, of these can be less than 80 years of age, and the number must be nearly if not quite 10 per cent of the whole force mustered for service. If the veterans of the late war of the rebellion prove so tenacious of life, nearly 200,000 of them will survive in the year 1926. We should be very glad to believe that all of them would live much longer than that, but we cannot expect it, for it is against the course of nature. It is hard to resist the conviction that a large share of the 15,000 veterans of 1812 are imposters.

VARIETIES.

A CHICAGO man lately advertised for "a wife that has got the stamps; looks and age no object."

LORD ABERDARE asserted at a late session of the British Social Science Congress that crime is on the decrease in England.

AN exclusively colored panel in a Louisiana court lately returned the written conclusion: "We, the verdict, find the jury guilty."

A MONTREAL doctor has just sued his landlord for $20,000 damages for illness, caused, he alleges, by the unhealthiness of the house in which he resides.

A LAWSUIT between Chicago minstrel managers shows that the foremost performers are paid from $100 to $150 a week, besides traveling expenses.

THE original hemlock log foundations, of Long Wharf at Boston were unearthed a few days ago, and found to be as solid as when first put down, 164 years ago.

A PRETTY but bashful Georgetown young lady being asked what she was particularly fond of, exclaimed: "My love fluctuates between clam chowder and lemon drops!"

HERE is a bit of advice given by one Frenchman to another: "Jacques, if you keep on quarrelling with everybody who loves your wife, you will soon have no friends."

THE Savannah News says that a party of prominent Prussians are testing things around Atlanta, for the purpose of locating a large colony of their countrymen in that neighborhood.

AN Iowa bridegroom telegraphed his girl that he would be there on the next train, so that the ceremony would be certain, but the operator made it: "I'll be tumbled to Texas—kick the preacher!"

WEDDING journeys are no longer the style, written invitations are considered once more very elegant, and wedding cards were issued at Lockport the other day with the significant intimation. "No presents."

HERR TORNOW, a well-known Prussian amateur of Berlin, has just died, bequeathing his valuable collection of works of art of various kinds to the Crown Princess of Germany and Prussia. Victoria, daughter of the Queen of England, "in recognition of her artistic taste and skill."

EQUALITY.—Lady Clara Vere de Vere: Can you tell me, Jane, what you most want for your wedding? Jane: Really, my lady, I can't hardly say. I 'ave'nt got nothing. But you'd know best, my lady. Anything just what you'd want, my lady, if you was in the same position.

A YOUNG man accompanied by two police officers entered a dissecting-room in Montreal some time ago, and laid claim to a dead body, which he declared was that of his grandmother. No resistance was offered, and the stranger quietly removed the corpse to have it reburied.

"I SUPPOSE I can buy everything in New York," said a Chicago woman to an acquaintance she met in Broadway. "Oh, no! you can't find some things even in Paris. For instance, I arrived at the dignity of a grandmother yesterday, and at once went out to get 'an old lady's bonnet,' but no such article was for sale."

A COUNTRY girl near Utica mistook the meaning of a young man who was looking up pickers for his father's hop yard, and, when asked if she was engaged, sweetly said: "Not yet, but always thought it would be pleasant." The young man rode home quickly, and dreamed all night of "breach of promise trials."

SHIRKINS staked his all on the result of a game of euchre the other night and lost. Throwing down the cards peevishly he broke forth in the following pathetic strain: "'Twas ever thus in childhood's hour, I've seen my fondest hopes take flight, and every time I played the left bower, some one took it with the right."

THE late eccentric Marquis of Waterford offered a railway company £5,000 if they would allow him to witness the exciting spectacle of two engines dashing into one another at full speed from opposite directions on the same line; but the company could not see the matter in a sporting light, and the offer was respectfully declined.

"YES," he said, dreamily, "we are always striving for a subjective goal. Unconsciously, it may be, but still we strive. We lean over the verge of the infinite, longing to grasp its mysteries and lost in the profundities of its immensity." "Yes," she replied, thoughtfully, "but, John, would you mind my putting a brown patch on the seat of those old black pants of yours?"—[Norwich Bulletin.

THERE is a gigantic ice house in Brussels, Belgium, whose roof covers an area of 1600 square meters. The walls are double and filled in with moss and saw dust. There are nine separate chambers, each of 1000 cubic metres capacity. The temperature never exceeds 36½ degrees Fahrenheit. There are galleries set apart for the storing of meat in hot weather, capable of hanging 2000 quarters, and having them perfectly isolated. A million tons of ice have been stored in the building at one time.

A JAPANESE journal warns its countrymen against giving too great latitude to women, as is the practice among Europeans and Americans. It observes: "In going through a door the wife passes first, the husband following her; the wife takes the best seat, and the husband the next best. In visiting, the wife is first saluted and first mentioned. Moreover, men are expected to be particular in their conversation while in company of ladies, and are not permitted to smoke without their permission. It is well to take these things into consideration, or the power of the sex will be beyond man's control."

Weekly Post.

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JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.
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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875

TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS

From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2,00 and in clubs of five or more $1,50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM H. PARK, Postmaster at Paris, Kentucky, has been suspended. He was not sound on the Third term.

ALLEGHENY county saved Hartranft from defeat. In Allegheny county the Radicals run the canvass on a soft money, anti-resumption platform. The Dispatch should consider this fact when it talks about a hard money victory.

No African need apply for an office under Hartranft and Rawle, and no Ring organ in this city has dared to say one word in favor of appointing a representative of the "nine hundred colored voters," to any position of honor or profit.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the blow about prosecuting the Whisky Ring, it is now apparent that the worst criminals are likely to escape exposure and punishment. The next House cannot afford to neglect its duty, which is to fully and fearlessly investigate this raid upon the national revenues. It is the only proper tribunal to fully examine into the matter.

GRANT will give some lively hints about Cuba in the next message to Congress. This will start the quartermasters and contractors in motion and serve to quiet the uncomfortable talk of exposing whisky and other Rings. Another chance to borrow money and issue bonds;—why not? Don't they bring gold and receiver gold principal and interest? The government credit is good.

THE average reader might suppose the Gazette having played and won on the role of falsehood, in relation particulary to the county ticket, would have the manliness to make some apology. We indulge in no such dreams. The illusions of fancy or the phantoms of hope never could betray us to imagine anything so fantastic. It stated, what it must have known to be a deliberate falsehood, and kept repeating it until the day of the election for the purpose of misleading its readers. As to the personal reference, we were neither surprised nor irritated. It so fully accorded with the tacties resorted to by that sheet that we had a right to expect it. We forgive it, as we have the hundred other misrepresentations from the same source, because we can afford to.

IT WAS EVER THUS.

About $3,000 worth of mail letting advertisement in the Gazette explains the flavor and richness of the milk in the cocoanut, and explains why Grant ought to be continued. But what is to become of the other organs? Are they to stand like the bound boy at the husking with their fingers in their mouths and get nothing for all their labors in "rahing" for the Rings, the pickers and stealers of the corrupt party now in power? What crumbs are in waiting to fall to the Dispatch, Commercial, Leader, Telegraph and Chronicle for the extraordinary efforts during the late campaign?

THE THIRD TERM.

The Gazette is still hammering away at the Third Term and regards the chances of Boss Grant as most excellent. Our contemporary always speaks with direct authority from the President himself, on all important matters of policy, hence the following paragraph is peculiarly significant:

> The current report that Secretary Bristow has been making a fight on Orville Grant and General Babcock, in order to gain strength as a Presidential candidate, is extremely absurd. That Secretary Bristow is a candidate, along with Secretary Jewell, for a Presidedtial nomination, is entirely probable, but he is not the man to make a fight on the President as a means of promoting his ambition. Both Bristow and Jewell have a large deal of manliness in them, and would not seek to drag down the President in order to raise themselves. If there is anything whatever in the reports about Orville Grant and General Babcock—and we do not believe there is—the course of Secretary Bristow is totally irrespective of any ambition he may have. Besides, it would be a dangerous game to play. President Grant is the head of this government, and is not the man to permit any subordinate, however elevated in position he may be, to make a fight on him in the interest of selfish ambition. More than all, President Grant has great popular strength before the country, and it would be a most wretched policy for any man to seek to promote his own advantage by fighting the President.

Here we have "Dad under the Hay" and the "Old Man in the Country," speaking out in the very plainest kind of plain words. "President Grant is at the head of this government," you will observe by the remarks of the Gazette, "and is not the man to permit any subordinate, however elevated in position he may be, to make a fight on him in the interest of selfish ambition." Bristow should heed this note of warning. However deep Grant's brother and Private Secretary and brothers-in-laws and cousins may be in the Ring mire, if Secretary Bristow undertakes to prosecute them he will be making war upon Grant, and the "head of this government" will not permit such a war to be carried on. Mr. Bristow will be flung overboard, and some man who has no selfish ambition, whose brain has not been poisoned with the bite of the Presidential maggot, will take his place. It is indeed "a dangerous game to play" for a member of the Cabinet to undertake to bring any of the President's household to the bar of justice upon clearly defined charges. He would probably find his seat exceedingly hot, as well as find all the machinery of "this government" working against him.

But the Gazette after reviewing the chances of the various Presidential candidates holds that Grant's chances are the best, and says:

> They cannot improve their chances by small schemes, and they are not the men to try them. We have been speaking plainly and frankly on the subject, and must still say that while either of the gentlemen above named will make acceptable candidates, our belief is that either President Grant, or some one he may select, will receive the nomination. Something will depend as to the selection made, on the place where the convention is held; and some on centennial influences.

Here again we have the President's personal outgivings, for the Gazette speaks by authority on all these matters. It is Grant first, and Grant failing, it is to be Grant's man, so that Grantism is to rule the roost next year, notwithstanding the denials that were so lavishly made three weeks ago that there was and could be nothing in the Third Term question. Even the Gazette would *not* have dared to use the above language a week before the election on peril of defeating the election of Hartranft by the vote of Allegheny county alone. We do not envy the feelings of those gentlemen who were beguiled by the Harry White letter, and the Gazette's cajolery of silence, into casting their votes for the Radical ticket, and then in less than a week, be told by the President's organ that these ballots are an endorsement of the Third Term scheme and of Boss Grant and a personal vindication of the notorious Boss Shepherd. Probably they will consider themselves sufficiently fooled some time or other, and vote as their consciences dictate that they should vote. Certain it is that they will have to vote either for or against Grant next year.

The Gazette also has good reasons to favor a Third Term. Its issue of yesterday, from which the above extracts are made, also contains twenty solid columns of Third Term argument in the shape of twenty columns of government advertisements, which is now being placed where they will do the most good. "Either President Grant, or some one he may name, will receive the nomination," says the Gazette, speaking by the personal authority of U. S. Grant, if its own claims are admitted. After this who will say that the Third Term is nothing but Democratic electioneering clap-trap?

TREASURER RAWLE.

AND NOW, SHOULD HE BREAK HIS PROMISE?

Mr. Henry Rawle, who must have heard of the declarations of Victor E. Piollet, weeks prior to the election, hesitated to put in any reply until the Saturday preceding the election, and for the reason, it is said, to strengthen his majority in Erie county, his home. His letter, which is here appended, appeared in the Erie Gazette, and did not circulate to any account outside of that county. Here it is:

> ERIE, October 30.—*To the Editor of the Gazette*—SIR: I notice that the Erie Observer gives great prominence to certain declarations and "challenges" of the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer—as though it thought they might be embarrassing to me. The Observer is entirely mistaken in that respect. I have no objection to stating my views on treasury management, either publicly or privately. Should the citizens of this Commonwealth see proper to elect me to the office for which I am a candidate, I propose to perform the duties of the office in accordance with all the laws of the State, particularly set forth in the act of Assembly approved the 9th of May, A. D. 1874, section 8 of said act requiring a monthly statement of all transactions of the department, receipts, deposits and interest, to be filed with the Auditor General. The funds of the State shall be guarded by me with fidelity and the interest on treasury balances shall be accounted for as the property of the people. I am of the opinion that the establishment of a system similar to that of the United States Government would remove many complications of the present law.
>
> Respectfully, HENRY RAWLE.

The letter is not so strong as Mr. Piollet's utterances, but still it is better than "Addition, Division and Silence."

THE FUEL QUESTION.

One of the most interesting questions that has been raised in this vicinity is that of the introduction of the natural gas from the Butler region into our iron mills here in Pittsburgh and vicinity. It is likely to effect a revolution in the matter of fuel, and if the experiments now about to be made are successful, will result in a complete revolution, and will enable Pittsburgh to make steel and iron cheaper than any other point in the world. The Burns and Delamater gas wells which it is proposed to realize, are located near the town of St. Joe, in Butler county, and are now, as they have been for months, throwing off gas in quantities sufficient to heat all the iron furnaces in Pittsburgh.

This great reservoir of gas was tapped in drilling for oil, and for a long time was considered of no practical value. Latterly, and after it had been utilized in the vicinity for heating purposes, in stores, dwellings, shops, etc., the idea was formed of conducting it by pipe-line to Pittsburgh for use in the mills, and to supply the place of coal as fuel. A company with a capital of $500,000 has been organized and the work of laying an 8-inch conducting pipe will be shortly commenced and completed within four months, should the winter remain open. It is estimated that in a single year it will pay for the laying of the pipe and pay a handsome premium on the investment, and if successfully introduced into all our mills, will effect an annual saving of $10,000,000 or more in the single item of fuel, which would have the effect of making it impossible for any other iron region in the world to compete with us in cheapness in the manufacture.

To give the public an idea of these two wells we quote from a recent published description of them. The Burns well is located some thirty yards up the side of a densely wooded hill, about seven miles northeast of the town of Butler, and but a short distance from the new oil town of "St. Joe." The gas comes out of the well through six inch tubing, the pressure being equal to 100 pounds per square inch, some say 300 pounds. Connected with the six inch tubing are six two inch pipes, which extend down the gently sloping hillside to the valley below. At the end of four of these pipes is a cross-head of two inch pipe about six feet in length, in the upper side of which, near each end, is a perforation through which the gas escapes. When a torch is applied to these perforations eight broad flames shoot up to the height of twenty-five feet, lighting up the whole surrounding country. The noise made by the escaping gas is almost deafening, resembling that made by steam escaping from a safety valve, except it is very much louder. Persons can converse only by the speaker placing his mouth to the ear of the listener. This itself would give a good idea of the immense force of the pressure. Another test of its power was obtained by attempting to place the hand against the end of one of the 2-inch pipes that had no burner attached. This it was impossible to do, the gas pushing the hand away in spite of the most vigorous resistance of a strong arm. Two men also attempted to hold a piece of board against the pipe, but the gas wrenched it from their hands and violently threw it away.

The Delamater well is very much of the same description of the Burns, only the flow of gas is still stronger, and a fifteen horse power engine is run by the escaping gas instead of steam. The roar of the escaping gas from this well may be heard to a distance of three miles, like the rush of a mighty wind.

We have conversed with a number of practical iron men, and they are of the opinion that the plan to utilize this gas for heating furnaces and producing iron is perfectly feasible and that there are good reasons to believe that it will prove successful. The change required in the furnaces to use the gas instead of coal will be trifling, and they may be readily changed back to coal furnaces whenever necessity or circumstances may require.

How long will this gas supply continue? This is the most interesting question; but as yet there appears to be no data by which it can be determined. No diminution of the flow is yet apparent. But suppose that the supply only lasts for a single year after the conducting pipes are laid. One iron manufacturer informs us that he could save $80,000 in a single year at his mills in the matter of fuel. This saving applied to all the mills in proportion to the amount of fuel consumed, would reach more than $10,000,000 in a single year. This being the case, it will be a paying investment to conduct the gas to Pittsburgh, even if the supply should be exhausted in a single year. But at present there seems to be no reason to doubt that the supply of gas will continue for years to come.

Should present expectations be only partially realized, there is no doubt that a complete revolution in the production of iron will be made and Pittsburgh will be able to produce iron and steel $10 per ton cheaper, at the lowest calculation, than any other point in the world, and thus put her at the head of the steel and iron trade of the American continent, and also put her in a position to compete successfully in al the markets of the world. We are therefore within bounds when we say that these gas wells are the greatest discovery of modern times, and will have a visible effect upon the commerce of the whole world, as well as double the trade, manufactures, wealth and population of Pittsburgh within the next ten years, should they continue to furnish their present supply of fuel.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

The American Acadamy of Science held a meeing in Philadelphia last week during which a number of interesting mattes came up for consideration and discussion among the members. Among the papers read was one written by Prof. Joseph La Conte, of the University of California, in which he gave an account of a series of observations by himself in the California Cast Range of mountains. These experiments substantiated his theory that mountains are formed by a horizontal cushing together of the earth, and not, as is popularly supposed, by an upheaval from the interior. The evidence of this action discovered by himself consisted of small nodules of clay and of sandstone, varying from the size of a pea to that of a hazelnut adhering to the rock in the cracks of the strata. These nodules had been flattened by pressure, and from the amount of flattening the professor ingeniously determined the degree of compression, or "mashing together," as he called it, of the earth's surface. By measuring in various way these little pebble like things of ellipoid form, he found how much they had been squeezed together, and from this as a basis he could calculat how much ten miles of country had been squeezed up.

This subject is one of very decided interest and Prof. La Conte handled his subject well. But why do not our American Acadeny of Science devote some attention to matters that are really more interesting than the question of the formation of mountain ranges unnumbered ages ago. One of the most striking and interesting scientific curiosities of modern times in the world, is to be found in the Butler oil and gas regions, as well as the whole oil territory of Western Pennsylvania. The members of the Academy might profitably visit this portion of the State and devote some time to the investigaton of the phenomena. It is a very interesting question whether this gas, which is now flowing so copiously, has simply been gathered through a series of ages and deposited in a great reervoir, or whether it is manufacturd in some great internal labratory, beath the surface of the earth, fed by the coal and petroleum deposits. Strangely enough scientific men have given but little attention to the oil regins, although for fifteen years they have excited the curiosity of the world and exercised such an influence on commerce, and offer so much data for practical examination and experiment.

WHAT DOES OUR FIRST CENTURY PROMISE?

The centennial year is announced by pen and voice, to be the fulfillment and endorsement of the noble pledges made through the blood of the revolution, and incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, proclaiming civil and religious liberty to all. It was to be a year of jubilee and thanksgiving. A year hallowed by the restoration of friendships forgiveness and charity, a year of reconciliation and peace which would compel the best organized governments of the old world, to acknowledge the preeminent success of Republican institutions. Has it occurred to the press of the country, especially the Radical journals of Philadelphia, so directly concerned in the grand exposition, that they are inaugurating a condition of things which must thwart the hopes and disappoint the expectations of the good and patriotic people, who have labored to make this great undertaking, a moral, political and financial success. They have commenced to shape the character of the issue to be presented to the people in the Presidential campaign, which is to be commenced and finished during the life of the Exposition. That issue so recklessly thrown to the front, involves the most dangerous development of character ever presented to civilization. Who that seriously contemplates what a religious war means, and looks over the pages of history to learn what it has meant, but must recoil with horror from its contemplation.

And what is the pretext for the crusade; it is not claimed that any denomination is oppressed by the civil power, there are no undue exactions, nor infringement upon the right of any man of any color or condition to worship God according to his conscience. The necessity is impudently and officially proclaimed to exist only for the perpetuation of the Republican party in power. To what a feast are the nations of the world invited in 1876, if the programme of the Republican party is in any degree successful. Instead of our century being crowned with the blessed garland of peace, the air will be filled with the bitterness of strife, intensified by the release of religious fires, long pent up, but none the less fierce, which may proclaim the end instead of the beginning of a new life of the Republic.

If the moral and political failure of the exposition has no terror for the Philadelphia press, it is sensitive in its financial arteries and to this point it should direct some attention and pause ere it helps to light the nitro glycerine of religious strife, which must disgrace us before the world and rob the oppressed of other nations of the hope of finding here that civil and religious freedom that have been so long denied at home.

HON. JOHN G. THOMPSON.

THE POST, some weeks ago took occasion to allude to this gentleman's unceasing efforts in the advancement of the principles of true Democracy, and now we take pleasure in copying the following editorial from the Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday; every word and line of which we cordially endorse. It says:

> The Democrats of Ohio owe Hon. John G. Thompson, of Columbus, a heavy debt for the earnest, able and energetic manner in which he conducted the late canvass. That the cause was not successful does not lessen the obligation nor furnish reason why our thanks should not be extended him. As Chairman of the State Executive Committee, he gave his whole time to the canvass. He was surrounded with embarrassments which would have appalled men of less energy and will. But in the face of all drawbacks he organized and fought with the experience of a veteran, and his heart was in the cause. Mr. Thompson, we believe, is a candidate for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives. To our friends everywhere we commend him as a man worthy of support—a man who has earned the right to represent the gallant, fighting Democracy of Ohio.

MUST FACE THE REAL QUESTION.

The New York Herald insists that the recent Republican victories do not guarantee future success, unless the party plants itself upon the real issue the people demand, that of instant and thorough reform in every branch of the public service. The attempt to escape by raising a religious warfare is not only dangerous but will prove unavailing. The people are not suffering on account of religious differences and would not be relieved if every Catholic in the country were driven into Africa. The national debt would be doubled and, of course, so would taxes. The Herald says:

> To change the direction or the purpose of such a mass involves the sacrifice of a multitude of subordinate agents, and the resistance of these minor forces is almost always too great to be overcome. Hence the inflation outbreak among the Western Democrats was seized with delight by the Republican politicians; it gave them an issue which they perceived to be entirely safe for them. Hence, again, no sooner had this failed than we hear everywhere among the Republican politicians a cry of "danger to the public schools," and see a determination to bring the religious question into the next canvass. All this means only a quiet but stubborn resistance to the reforms which the people demand; an energetic purpose to do anything and seize on any pretext which will enable them to evade the real and vital issues which are in the people's minds.
>
> We conclude, therefore, that the fall elections, favorably as they appear to have resulted for the Republicans, leave that party in greater danger than before, by so much as they may result in weakening that element in the party which is in harmony with the popular demand for reforms. For there can be no doubt that the people desire and imperatively demand some trenchant reforms. They are repelled from the Republican party by seeing that its leaders countenance extravagance and condone and conceal corruption; they see that the worst, the most selfish and most dangerous elements of the party rule in its councils; they see with a growing aversion a constant and vehement desire to shield offenders; a studied contempt for public opinion; a determination in those who control the party to "stick together," no matter what exposures there may be of maladministration and corruption. The attempt to put off the popular demand for radical reforms next year by evasion, by hollow promises or by projecting into the canvass such false issues as the religious or school question, will probably end in the overthrow of the party unless the Democratic leaders should commit some extraordinary follies. We repeat, therefore, that the elections leave the Republican party in greater danger than before, and that to save it from defeat next year will require either some now unforeseen piece of good fortune, some dark trick of policy, or the successful efforts of the reforming element in the party to secure the control and leadership in their own hands and make it a true party of honesty, with a head in whom the mass of people can have confidence that the promises in its platform will be faithfully carried into effect.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Cincinnati Commercial advises Grant to pick a soft place to light, as the wheels of time are rapidly rolling, and will shortly bring him to the end of his career. It remarks:

> If President Grant imagines that a war with Spain, or a row with the Mormons, or a prodigious clamor about the Pope, will cause the people to look upon him as the Savior of Society, he is very much mistaken. In the first place, the United States is not so degraded as to require a military protector. In the second place, there is a prevailing impression that, though Grant commanded larger armies and had larger butcher bills to show than Washington, the latest of the Presidents will not be a more commanding figure in history than the first. In the third place the madness for more territory is not afflicting the American people very much just now. We have enough negroes who are new to the duties of citizenship, and we have elements of evil sufficient without the acquisition of the inhabitants of Cuba. In the fourth place, if spending money on naval stations is the grand object, the capacity of our own coast has not been exhausted. In the fifth place, Mormonism is dying of the dry rot and railroad fever. Only a few martyrs will keep life in the Church. It does not seem worth while to make a martyr of Brigham Young. In the sixth place, the doctrine of the DesMoines speech, that the Church and State should not be identical, and that the Pope is an old man who will bear watching, is not precisely new, and the President's sudden sensitiveness about it all, is not impressive. The President's duty of the hour is to fix a soft place to light for the wheels of time are rolling swiftly on to bring the welcome day, when he will have completed his term of service.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Prohibition vote in Pennsylvania will be about 12,000. This makes Hartranft a minority candidate.

HARTRANFT'S majority in 1872 was 35,627. This year less than 12,000. "What a falling off was there, my countrymen!"

ULYSSES to Brother Orville: "Don't allow yourself to get into the clutches of that St. Louis grand jury, if it can be avoided."

GOV. GASTON, of Massachusetts sent his chief-of-staff to the home of Gov.-elect Rice with his compliments on the result of the election.

GENERAL BABCOCK and Orville Grant are very indignant at the mention of their names in connection with whisky frauds. Bless their saintly souls!

THE majority for the new Constitution in Missouri is now estimated at from 60,000 to 75,000. The people of that State evidently know a good Constitution when they see it.

THE impeachment of Governor Ames and the colored Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi will be attempted, it is said, by the Democrats of that State as soon as the Legislature meets.

WHY do persons having some sense insist upon it that Grant has a chance for a third term? If he was a candidate, there is not one township in Ohio in which any decent Democrat would not beat him.—Cin. Commercial.

JUDGE PERSHING leads Hartranft about six thousand votes in this State outside of Philadelphia, where the ballot-boxes were stuffed, and nearly twelve thousand fraudulent Ring votes were striken from the Registrars' lists.

THE old bell which called together the Virginia Convention of 1775, in Richmond, when Patrick Henry uttered his stirring sentence, "Give me liberty or give me death," is still in use in Martinsville, in that State.

POSTMASTER PEASE, of Vicksburg, Miss., has been removed. It will be remembered that he advised Attorney General Pierrepont that Ames had exaggerated the condition of affairs in Mississippi, and that there was no need of Federal troops. This explains the removal.

SPEAKING of President Grant (Cæsar), the Chicago Tribune says: "The people long ago stripped the hide off and found an animal whose bray is harmless." That is a handsome commentary on the Des Moines and Washington speeches, and the orator thereof.—Courier-Journal.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN has been interviewed on politics by the Baltimore Gazette. He is not in the field, but he is thoroughly identified with the Democratic party and looks to its success as "the ultimate means of restoring harmony to the nation." He thinks of settling in Baltimore.

PHILA. TIMES:—We have the official returns of the vote for Governor from all but one or two counties, but they do not materially change the figures given in our table yesterday. Governor Hartranft's plurality over Pershing will be under twelve thousand, and the vote for the Prohibition candidate will make him a minority Governor.

THE Philadelphia papers of the 11th thus figure on Hartranft's majority: Ledger, claims official, 11,810; Times, 11,621, and says it has "official returns from all the counties." The Press says the official plurality is announced at 11,669. It looks as if the majority will be between 11,000 and 12,000, which includes the colored and several thousand fraudulent votes.

THE lawyers for the Government in the St. Louis whisky-fraud cases are perplexed as to the meaning of the expressions: "Dad under the hay," and "The man in the country," used in the private correspondence of the crooked-whisky men. It was at first thought that "Dad under the hay" meant General Babcock, and "The man in the country" Orville Grant.—Courier-Journal.

THE St. Louis Times of Saturday, says:

> "Hon. Daniel Voorhees has been engaged by telegraph to defend Mr. McKee and Colonel Maguire against the government prosecutors. When a Republican falls into trouble he rushes off at once for assistance and defense to a Democrat. Voorhees defended one of the leaders of the Virginia invasion in 1859, Cook, and now he is engaged for the alleged leaders of the whisky ring.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has made the following decision, which has an absorbing interest for all officials in the State: "Officers and others are liable for acts done under an unconstitutional act of the Legislature. All persons are presumed to know the law, and if they act under an unconstitutional enactment they do so at their peril, and must bear the consequences."

THE following is the political complexion of the next Legislature in Maryland. In the Senate twelve members (two Republicans) hold over:

1875.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Total.*
Democrats	19	56	75
Republicans	7	28	35
Democratic majority	12	28	40

PHILADELPHIA TIMES to the "independent" Dispatch. "The Pittsburgh Dispatch says: 'And still McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, is not happy. But the world revolves and the moon and stars make their nightly rounds.' Bosh! Forty election defeats would not bother the Times. Any fool can stand winning an election, but more people insist upon reading the Times now than before, just to learn the philosophy of letting the world revolve and the moon and stars hammer along just as usual. Price, two cents.

THE great men are popping up all over the country. Here is the Allegheny (Penn.) Mail insisting that General John F. Hartranft is the man who has earned the Republican nomination for President. The friends of Hayes were looking to Pennsylvania for support, but now that it is determined that each State is to have its own candidate, it will simply be a question of speed and wind all around.—Cin. Enquirer.

EX-GOVERNOR VANCE, of North Carolina, in passing through Nashville last Wednesday called upon Mrs. Polk. During the conversation, she asked the ex-Governor where he at present resided in North Carolina. "Charlotte," was the response, "Were you born in Mecklenburg County?" "No, madam; in a county which you have doubtless seldom heard mentioned—the County of Buncombe." "Ah, sir, that then probably accounts for your buncombe speeches," she laughingly responded.

MCDILL the Republican Representative who has just been given his seat in Congress by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, gains his election by the counting in of the votes cast by the Chippewa Indians in Ashland county, in that State. Let the Democratic House make short work of him, if he applies for admittance. He has no right to membership no matter how the Wisconsin Supreme Court decides.

PRESIDENT GRANT made a beautiful little speech to some Republican jollifiers in Washington City last night. He gave the "rag-baby" a cuff, and felicitated himself upon the fact that the Republican victories meant hard money in the "good time" to come. This kind of talk comes with poor grace from a man who wanted to "inflate" the currency in 1873, but it doesn't astonish us half so much as to learn that Boss Shepherd made a speech to the same crowd, in which he denounced the Tammany Ring of New York. Grant displayed mendacity, but Shepherd reached the sublimity of "cheek."—Cin. Enquirer.

REPUBLICAN newspapers which do not like some of the candidates elected by their party alliance in New York, neverless find great comfort in the defeat of Tammany. The Providence Journal puts it cleverly: "We feel like the good old Quaker, when he was asked to subscribe to a new Methodist church, to be erected on the site of the old one. He could not conscientiously give money for the advancement of a faith in which he did not believe. But after a short struggle between his religious consistency and his natural generosity, he decided to give $100 toward the cost of tearing down the old church."

SENATOR MORTON'S organ, the Indianapolis Journal, is waving the bloody shirt furiously over the returns from Mississippi. It says: "The Democracy have carried a Republican State by a deliberate system of terrorism. By means of violence, intimidation and murder, a Republican majority of more than thirty thousand has been overcome, and in its place we have a 'sweeping Democratic victory.' So completely organized was this scheme of violence that Republicans were afraid to run for office, and in many localities there were no Republican candidates. Where there were candidates most of the voters were afraid to vote."

HERE is a good prophecy to watch. There are many things more improbable than its complete fulfillment: "Secretary Chandler has returned to Washington completely vindicated, and the organs which a few days ago felt compelled to acknowledge that his was a bad appointment and a blow aimed by Grant at Republicanism in the November elections, now wish they had spoken only well of him. And within six months from the present these same papers, which at the moment declare they will never, under any circumstances, support Grant for the third term, will be found insisting that nothing but the renomination of Grant can save public schools and restore specie payments."

THE taxes of Philadelphia are still going up, which accounts for so many business men having gone up during the past year. The Times states the situation:

> "The Board of Revision have concluded their correction of the valuation of the real and personal property of Philadelphia for next year, subject to municipal taxation, making it $595,414,378, against $575,283,968 for this year—an increase of $20,129,410. It is now understood that, in order to save Philadelphia from dishonor and practical bankruptcy, a tax rate of three per cent., including twenty-five cents for buildings, will be an imperative necessity for at least two years, making $35,724,8 2 to be paid in direct taxes by Philadelphia during 1876 and '77, to meet the ordinary expenditures and pay floating indebtness. Why should the Pilgrims disband?

MR. W. B. ALBRIGHT, Democratic Chairman of Berks county, justly congratulates the party on its grand victory in the county, and says: "In the future we have everything to hope—nothing to dismay us. Let our organization be maintained intact—let us among old and young inculcate a still greater devotion to our time-honored principles. Keep alive a love for them, the Constitution, a respect for law and an attachment for home rule and individual rights. Let us not lose faith that the right must and will triumph. Let us work from this hour forward until the great battle of '76, and we may not doubt that a triumphant victory will crown our banners. To each and all I return my heartfelt thanks for the untiring and efficient services rendered and cordial co-operation given me in the late canvass."

THE leading Republican organ of Mississippi, the Jackson Times, says of the defeat of its party in that State: From the character of those who have controlled the primary caucusses of the party and thence to the leadership and policy and destiny of the Republican organization, defeat was only a question of time. It has come at last, and though by means we do not approve, yet it has over taken us, and the party is at the bottom of the hill. Republican party management this year has been worse than words can express. There has been no influence from leaders and from committees except what has been deleterious. Strife, contention, bickering, and bitterness have universally prevailed. Those in the charge of the party management have not made themselves felt; they have not been felt for good; they have not sought, as far as is known, to bring harmony and unity to the party, but they sought rather to run it in the interest of the few and by the few, to the exclusion and in defiance of those not of their sort.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 11.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S ILLNESS.

This afternoon there were fears that the Vice President might not recover from his illness, his pulse being irregular, but towards evening the symptoms improved, and he was able to converse. He is now resting comfortably in the Vice President's room at the Capitol, with all the attention necessary. Dr. Baxter is very much encouraged to believe that his patient will now recover. Postmaster General Jewell will remain with him throughout the night.

Midnight—The Vice President's condition at midnight was comparatively comfortable, though he had been very restless and slept very little during the night. His physician, L Barster, remarked at twelve o'clock that he was still encouraged to believe that the morning would find the Vice President improving. Once during the evening, feeling very restless, Mr. Wilson arose from his bed and slowly paced the room for two or three moments, the exertion not seeming to make him in any respect uncomfortable.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

ADAMS.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	3,008	Hartranft, R.	2,477
		Browne, P.	22
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	3,005	Rawle, R.	2,478
She'ff—Spangler, D.	2,974	Staub, R.	2,490
Clk O'rts—King, D.	3,015	Young, R.	2,479
Rg & Rc—Miller, D.	3,073	Cobean, R.	2,381
Co. Tre—Zeigler, D.	3,015	Shank, R.	2,490
Com'rs—Leas, D.	3,071	Worley, R.	2,358
Nunemaker, D.	2,997	Forney, R.	2,131
P. Dr.—Gelbach, D.	3,026	Spangler, R.	2,485
And's—Bream, D.	3,020	Hunter, R.	2,467
Dicks, D.	3,023	Eckenrode, R.	2,460
Cor—Lefevre, D.	3,013	Meals, R.	2,491

BERKS.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	13,433	Hartranft, R.	6,864
S. Trea—Piollet, D.	13,383	Rawle, R.	6,876
Ad. L. Judge—Sassaman, D.	12,832	Van Reed, R.	7,238
Pro—Rentschler, D.	13,354	Custer, R.	6,819
Rec—Keller, D.	13,318	Harner, R.	6,838
Reg—Edelman, D.	13,392	Snyder, R.	6,837
Cl O Ct—Clouse, D.	13,375	Brinley, R.	6,815
Cl Q Ss—Sellers, D.	13,332	Hock, R.	6,956
Trea—Schaeffer, D.	13,324	Spatz, R.	6,871
Com'r—Smith, D.	13,489		
Davidheiser, D.	13,388	Moore, R.	6,949
P. D.—Heckman, D.	13,328	Seaman, R.	6,866
Audr's—Sallade, D.	13,336	H.Z.VanReed,	6,895
Reber, D.	13,347		
Kleine, D.	13,316		
P. In.—Snoffner, D.	13,375	Haine, R.	6,910

BEAVER.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	2,702	Hallranft, R.	3,086
		Browne, P.	301
S. Treas—Piollet, D	2,709	Rawle, R.	3,189
		Pennypacker,P	258
Senate—Quail, D.	2,693	Lawrence, R.	3,338
		Barbour, P.	201
Sheriff—Irwin, D.	2,787	Martin, R.	3,001
		Smith, P.	191
		Thompson, Ind	3
Treas'r—Cheney, D.	2,779	Eikin, R.	3,209
R & R—Ranson, D.	2,633	Stokes, R.	3,313
		Dungan, P.	167
Cl'k Crts—Hayes, D	2,483	Hart, R.	3,386
		Minis, P.	187
Com'rs—Smith, D.	2,659	Shroads, R.	2,875
Carothers, D.	2,954	Calhoun, R.	3,180
		Crail', P.	180
		Alexander, P.	172
Aud'rs—Sickman D.	2,717	M'Kibben, R.	3,199
Black, D.	2,903	Sutherland, R.	3,253
		Caughey, P.	178
Coroner—Evans, D.	2,726	M'Ilvaine, R.	3,198
		Larimour, P.	176
P. Dir—Gilmore, D.	2,729	Reed, R.	3,157
Todd, D.	2,745	Boots, R.	3,193
		Barnes, P.	181
		Cook, P.	177
T. Acad'y—Glass, D.	2,699	Caughey, R.	3,216
Whistler, D.	2,701	Singleton, R.	3,225
		Castle, P.	181
		Evans, P.	180

BLAIR.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	3,166	Hartranft, R.	3,712
		Browne, P.	271
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	3,188	Rawle, R.	3,697
		Pennypacker, P	271
Senate—Henshey, D.	2,726	Lemon, R.	4,180
A. J'g—Osterlon, D.	3,284	Ma n, R.	3,800
Fettinger, D.	3,061	Smith, R.	3,371
		McFarlane, P.	399
		Westley, P.	286
Com's—Hellman, D.	3,238	Halpenny, R.	3,404
Diehl, D.	3,011	Shipley, R.	3,626
		Smith, P.	319
		Isett, P.	401
		Cano'hers, Ind.	77
P. D.—McLanahan, D	3,106	Bell, R.	3,727
		Kidd, P.	290
Auditors—Frantz, D	3,199	Custer, R.	3,541
Hagey, D	3,200	Mateer, R.	3,603
		Beyer, P.	288
		Ullery, P.	284

BUTLER.

Gov'r.—Pershing, D.	3,891	Hartranft, R.	3,396
		Browne, P.	503
S. Treas.—Piollet, D.	3,936	Rawle, R.	3,815
		Pennypacker, P	407
A. J'g.—Marshall, D.	3,909	Storey, R.	3,842
		Stewart, P.	283
Sheriff—Walters, D.	4,170	Byerly, R.	3,556
		Landon, P.	385
Proth'tary—Leby, D.	4,699	McEwain, R.	3,942
		Graham, P.	199
R. & R.—Anderson, D	4,065	Shryock, R.	3,909
Treasurer—Berg, D.	3,923	Cupps, R.	3,978
C. C'rts.—Brown, D.	3,630	Cochran, R.	4,349
C'mrs—Donaldson, D.	3,992	Christy, R.	3,995
Wadsworth, D	3,976	Barron, R.	3,287
Loudon, I. D.	1,509		

BUCKS.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	7,009	Hartranft, R.	6,713
		Browne, P.	280
S. Treas.—Piollet, D.	7,011	Rawle, R.	6,701
		Pennypacker, P	276
Assembly—Leaw, D.	6,982	Williams, R.	6,747
Sh'ff—Rinehart, D.	7,029	Miller, R.	6,653
Pro'y—Barrett, D.	7,000	Janney, R.	6,688
Reg'r—Pursell, D.	6,937	Althouse, R.	6,779
Clk of O. C't.—Vanartsdalen, D.	7,024	Barrows, R.	6,772
Clk Qr. S.—Fluck, D.	6,985	Hough, R.	6,676
Com's—Keller, D.	7,010	Harrison, R.	6,673
Solomon, D.	7,063	Goddard, R.	6,709
P. Direc's—Banes, D	7,069	Robbins, R.	6,683
Aud's—Percy, D.	6,945	Wambold, R.	6,787
Solliday, D.	6,951	Haldeman, R.	6,716

CAMBRIA.

Gov'r. —Pershing, D.	3,399	Hartranft, R.	2,325
		Browne, P.	117
S. Treas.—Piollet, D.	3,366	Rawle, R.	2,359
		Pennypacker, P	119
Sen.—Hensbey, D.	3,291	Lemon, R	2,548
Reg'r.—Singer, D.	3,180	Anderson, R.	2,649
Trea.—Friedhoff, D.	2,989	Masters, R.	2,816
Aud—Thompson, D.	2,411	Porter, R.	2,486
McCornick, D.	3,363	Ross, R.	3,194
P. D'r—Patterson, D	3,475	Cunningham, R	2,348

CAMERON.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	476	Hartranft, R.	552
		Browne, P.	19
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	482	Rawle, R.	545
		Pennypacker, P	19
A. J'g—Warner, D.	557	Ross, R.	516
Mason, D.	417	Vosburg, R.	342
		Lewis, Ind.	120
Senate—Thomas, D.	489	Finley, R.	555
Sheriff—Warner, D.	613	Houston, R.	432
Com'rs.—Lyman, D.	486	Wykoff, R.	519
Dodge, D.	455	Wiley, R.	576
Audr's.—Fulton, D.	499	Sizer, R.	536
Morrison, D.	507	Chandler, R.	517
Coroner—Cragin, D.	369	Laning, R.	642

CENTRE.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	3,504	Hartranft, R.	2,097
		Browne, P.	590
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	3,158	Rawle, R.	2,108
		Pennypacker, P	586
Senate—Boyer, D.	3,303	Christ, R.	2,207
Sheriff—Mansan, D.	3,225	Glenn, R.	2,042
		Alexander, P.	837
Pro'y—Williams, D.	3,419	Snyder, R.	1,960
		Campbell, P.	727
Treas'r—Musser, D.	2,940	Bajard, R.	2,222
		Courter, P.	867
Reg—Burchfield, D.	3,310	Lehr, R.	2,015
		Stine, P.	828
Rec'r—Tobias, D.	3,131	Neal, R.	2,049
		Proudfoot, P.	815
Comm'rs—Hall, D.	3,181	Rogers, R.	1,941
Mangle, D.	3,826	Gregg, R.	2,080
		Bartholomew P	822
		Glenn, P.	743
Coroner—Adams, D.	3,308	Dorworth	2,861
Aud'r—Gilliland, D.	3,327	McFarlane, R.	2,976
Griest, D.	3,329	Curtin, R.	2,065
		Hess, P.	788
		Cronoble, P.	804

CHESTER.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	5,005	Hartranft, R.	7,015
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	4,938	Rawle, R.	6,905
Dis Atty—Monaghan, D.	5,310	Bull, R.	7,021
Pro'y—Gilfillan, D.	4,999	Baldwin, R.	7,073
Reg—Cox, D.	4,875	Paxton, R.	7,118
Rec—Hampton, D.	5,034	Bateman, R.	7,052
Clk C'rts—Guss, D.	4,847	Stott, R.	7,239
Treas—Phillips, D.	4,951	Moses, R.	7,155
Cor'nr—Hagan, D.	4,971	Rambo, R.	7,083
Com'rs—McWilliams, D.	4,881	Iroy, R.	7,054
Moore, D.	4,492	Ramsey, R.	6,941
P Dir—Christman, D	4,945	Millard, R.	7,126
Aud'rs—Nivin, D.	4,550	Tustin, R.	7,086
Davis, D.	4,779	Spackman, R.	7,116

CLINTON.

Gov'r.—Pershing, D.	2,544	Hartranft, R.	1,701
		Browne, P.	41
S. Treas.—Piollet, D.	2,358	Rawle, R.	1,666
		Pennypacker, P	37
Senate.—Boyer, D.	2,465	Christ, R.	1,806
D. A'r.—Parsons.	2,375	Hollahan, R.	1,841
Sheriff—Candor, D.	2,392	Myers, R.	1,721
Treas.—Stayer, D.	1,983	Dunn, R.	2,198
Com'rs.—Shaw, D.	2,323	White, R.	1,399
Getz, D.	2,293	Sterner, R.	1,511
Aud'rs.—Morris, D.	2,212	Houtz, R.	1,608
Chatham, D.	2,404	Hutchinson, R.	1,507

CARBON.

Gov'r.—Pershing, D.	2,728	Hartranft, R.	2,347
S. Treas.—Piollet, D.	2,722	Rawle, R.	2,351
Senate—Burnett, D.	2,515	Morris, R.	2,507
Treas.—Clauss, D.	2,658	Twining, R.	2,419
Reg. & Rec.—Phillips, D.	2,551	Whittingham, R	2,484
Com'rs.—Boyer, D.	2,691	Byron, R.	2,188
Rouse, D.	2,764	Ash, R.	2,423
A'rs.—McHugh, D.	2,579	Longshore, R.	2,381
Ziegenfuss, D.	2,639	Rickert, R.	2,466
Coroner.—Stapp, D.	2,662	Robert, R.	2,390
Surveyer—Charles Carroll	2,661.		

CLARION.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	3,251	Hartranft, R.	2,196
		Browne, P.	156
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	3,241	Rawle, R.	2,207
		Pennypacker, P	199
Senate—Thomas, D.	3,013	Finely, R.	2,256
Proth'y—Barr, D.	2,483	Arnold, R.	2,915
Reg. & Rec—Nail, D.	3,327	Clarke, R.	2,231
Dis. Att'y—Lawson, D.	3,291	Patrick, R.	2,266
Treas—Graham, D.	2,586	Gwinn, R.	2,642
Com'rs—Sloan, D.	3,19.)	Hacy, R.	1,976
Burns, D.	6,095	Phipps, R.	2,024
Audr's—Russell, D.	3,258	Torrence, R.	2,159
Rest, D.	3,182	Seigworth, R.	2,283
Sury'r—Connor, D.	3,272	Craig, R.	2,139

CRAWFORD.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	5,526	Hartranft, R.	6,146
		Browne, P.	126
S. Trea—Piollet, D.	5,637	Rawle, R.	6,033
		Pennypacker, P	108
Sheriff—Ryan, D.	6,006	Skeel, R.	5,806
		Hampe*.	36
Treas'r—Davis, D.	5,835	Foster, R.	5,930
		Thickstun*.	37
Proth'y—Daffield, D	5,531	McQuiston, R	6,247
		Rounds*.	37
Reg. & Rec.—Gilson, D.	5,480	Dickson, R.	6,343
		Chapin*.	37
D. A'y—M'Closkey, D	5,801	Beatty, R.	5,916
		Scott*.	38
C. C'ts—Williams, D	5,722	Shaw, R.	6,073
		Ford*.	38
Com'rs—Patton, D.	5,916	Congdon, R.	5,751
Humes, D.	5,562	Scowden, R.	5,646
		Roselle*.	36
Aud'rs—Work, D.	5,558	Wygant, R.	6,087
Beatty, D.	5,711	Wilson, R.	6,047
Coroner—Chase, D.	5,770	Stroose, R.	5,851
Sury'r—Mumford, D	5,610	Young, R.	6,127

*"American" ticket.

DAUPHIN.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	4,704	Hartranft, R.	6,574
		Browne, P.	53
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	4,731	Rawle, R.	6,536
		Pennypacker, P	54
Sheriff—Hoffer, D.	5,534	Jennings, R.	5,704
Com'rs—Marlin, D.	5,050	M'Ilhenny, R.	5,912
Stine, D.	4,857	Swab, R.	5,947
P. Direc'r—Hess, D.	4,949	Lynn, R.	6,366
Treas'r—Buck, D.	4,889	Nisley, R.	8,477
Recorder—		Fox, R.	11,316
Audt's—Lescure, D.	4,582	Ingram, R.	6,363
Rosenberger, D.	4,718	Hoffman, R.	6,539

DELAWARE.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	2,079	Hartranft, R.	4,075
		Browne, P.	50
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	2,071	Rawle, R.	4,076
		Pennypacker, P	44
Sheriff—Rhoads, D.	2,184	Matthanes, R.	3,998
		Elliott, Ind.	100
Dis A—Dickinson, D	2,479	Robinson, R.	3,705
Treas'r—Hill, D.	2,140	Taylor, R.	4,017
Com'rs—Engle, D.	2,238	Yarnall, R.	4,018
Fields, D.	2,023	Lukens, R.	3,944
P. Direc—Beatty, D	1,978	Kerlin, R.	4,188
Aud'rs—McCoy, D.	2,051	Darlington, R.	4,137
Boon, D.	2,036	Smith, R.	4,194

ERIE.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	4,744	Hartranft, R.	6,699
		Browne, P.	120
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	4,641	Rawle, R.	6,869
Senate—Olin, D.	5,083	Butterfield, R.	6,760
Proth'y—Gall, D.	4,559	Price, R.	6,939
Reg. & R—Tilden, D	4,682	Long, R.	6,870
Com's—Arbuckle, D	4,735	Gunnison, R.	6,814
		Titus, R.	6,758
Dis. Atty—Bole, D.	5,119	Force, R.	6,315
Cor'nr—Clarke, D.	4,588	Silliman, R.	6,581
P. Dir—Shreve, D.	4,794	Kinsaida, R.	6,694
Treas. Asst.—Sale and distribution.	5,792	Anti Transfer.	5,218
Aud—Brockway, D.	4,733	Range, R.	6,731
		Hayes, R.	6,793

FOREST.

Gov'r—Pershin', D.	319	Hartranft, R.	376
		Browne, P.	37
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	322	Rawle, R.	374
		Pennypacker, P	32
Senate—Thomas, D.	340	Finley, R.	353
A. Judge—Toby, D.	356	Kerr, R.	375
P. oth's—Clark, D.	373	Van Gaison, R	361
Sheriff—Latimer, D.	354	Snawkey, R.	396
Coms—Berlin, D.	354	Beck, R.	402
Long, D.	367	Jamieson, R.	307
Aud'r—Beck, D.	345	Thompson, R.	399
Zeundell, D.	334	Neill, R.	382
Jury Com—Cook, D	334	Towner, R.	400
Surveyor—Rohrer, D	361	Collins, R.	362

HUNTINGDON.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	2,605	Hartranft, R.	2,546
		Browne, P.	198
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	2,610	Rawle, R.	2,553
		Pennypacker, P	478
As. Judge—Heiter*.	3,027	Shearer, R.	2,479
Proth'y—Stewart,	2,875	Myton, R.	2,736
Reg'r—Cunningham	2,702	Lightner, R.	2,801
Treas'r—Miller,	3,164	Weaver, R.	2,415
Dis. Att'y—Jackson,	3,237	Oriady, R.	2,443
Com'rs—Wright,	2,976	Greene, R.	2,545
Weaver	2,950	Neff, R.	2,655
P. Direc'r—Griffith,	2,925	Horton, R.	2,629
Auditors—White,	2,777	Mattern, R.	2,605
Henderson	2,972	Rex, R.	2,613

*County opposition ticket made up of the honest Republicans and Democrats.

JEFFERSON

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	2,248	Hartranft, R.	1,924
		Browne, P.	458
S. Trea—Piollet, D.	2,268	Rawle, R.	2,043
		Pennypacker, P	305
As. J—Wilson, D.	2,187	Mitchell, R.	2,398
Jacox, D.	1,745	McComb, R.	1,821
		Butterfield, I.	758
Pro—Hastings, D.	1,956	Henderson, R.	2,660
Shr'ff—Pantall, D.	2,158	Crissman, R.	2,450
Treas—Cooper, D.	1,954	Shaffer, R.	2,643
Cr—Summerville, D	2,150	Travis, R.	2,433
Murray, D.	2,137	Hunter, R.	2,483
Aud'r—Carroll, D.	2,245	Hawthorns, R.	2,366
Coulter, D.	2,271	Williams, R.	2,275
Cor—King, D.	2,141	Bennett, R.	2,436

LANCASTER.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	7,581	Hartranft, R.	12,725
		Browne, P.	515
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	7,614	Rawle, R.	12,647
		Pennypacker, P	512
Senate—Deaver, D.	4,032	Warfel, R.	5,992
		Bush, P.	396
Sheriff—Stauffer, D.	7,551	Brenneman, R.	12,619
		Davis, P.	487
Reg'r—Busser, D.	7,497	Ross, R.	12,786
		Thomas, P.	501
Proth'y.—Shimp, D.	7,653	Hartman, R.	12,626
		Martin, P.	489
Treas.—M'Grann, D.	7,459	Eberly, R.	12,840
		Bursk, P.	507
Clk Qr S.—Pusey, D.	7,492	Clalb, R.	12,845
		Haines, P.	473
Clk O Ct.—Worst, D	7,493	Knauffman, R	12,799
		Smith, P.	496
Com'rs—Keller, D.	7,769	Eagle, R.	12,679
		Myers, R.	12,183
		McClelland, P.	491
		Reist, Ind.	410
		Cobb, Ind.	26
P. Dir.—Wormley, D.	7,520	Hildebrand, R	12,711
Whitaker, D.	7,513	Landis, R.	12,796
Collins, D.	7,519	Barr, R.	12,692
		Harnish, P.	492
		Davis, P.	494
Prs. In—Steinmetz, D	7,602	Hershey, R.	12,794
Watts, D.	7,493	Pownall, R.	12,807
		L. Watts, P.	496
		Marks, P.	507
Pr. K'per.—Miller, D	7,497	Weise, R.	12,766
		Knox, P.	504
Coroner.—Getter, D.	7,514	Groff, R.	12,795
		Anlba, P.	513
Aud'rs.—Karns, D.	7,528	Hersel, R.	12,798
		Konigmacher, R.	12,762
		Kennady, P.	498
		Thompson, P.	494

LAWRENCE.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,426	Hartranft, R.	2,385
		Browne, P.	676
S. Trea—Piollet, D.	1,454	Rawle, R.	2,391
		Pennypacker, P	648
Senate—Taylor, D.	1,499	Braggens, R.	1,923
		Reis, P.	1,026
Prothonotary—		McCreary, R.	2,714
		Gardner, P.	726
Tre—Micheltree, D.	1,349	Blevins, R.	2,097
		White, P.	409
Com—McBride, D.	1,042	Bryson, R.	2,516
Patterson, D.	1,538	Mehard, R.	2,412
		Swisher, P.	454
		Tait, P.	431
Aud—Gibson, D.	1,410	Baldwin, R.	2,455
Fleming, D.	1,169	Weller, R.	2,394
		Pyle, P.	472
		Rose, P.	541
Cor—Linville, D.	1,451	Jackson, R.	2,522

LEHIGH.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	6,758	Hartranft, R.	4,628
S. Treas—Piollet, D	6,778	Rawle, R.	4,606
Pro'thy—Sayler, D.	6,649	Lumley, R.	4,683
Cl. O. Ct—Weiss, D.	6,732	Steckel, R.	4,613
Cl. Q. Ses—Newhard	6,732	Busse, R.	4,620
Reg—German, D.	6,729	Kern, R.	4,635
Treas—Keck, D.	6,642	Lichtenwalner, R.	4,678
Com'rs—Lauer, D.	6,402	Cline, R.	4,975
McKee, D.	5,716	Singmaster, R.	5,081
P. Dir—Seiger, D.	6,645	Miuick, R.	4,668
Cor'nr—Osmun, D.	6,649	F. J. A. Minnich	4,620
Aud—Acker, D.	6,258	Cole, R.	4,660
Diefenderfer, D	6,653	Peters, R.	4,696
Tr. A'd—Martin, D.	6,618	Geiring, R.	4,643
Saeger, D.	6,712	Ettinger, R.	4,616

LYCOMING.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	4,641	Hartranft, R.	3,488
S. Tres'—Piollet, D.	4,659	Rawle, R.	3,484
Senate—Allen, D.	5,283	Lyon, R.	2,919
Trea's—Maxwell, D.	4,608	Trunip, R.	3,524
Reg—Hess, D.	4,524	Vanderslice, R	3,668
Com'rs—Harlan, D.	4,695	Bennett, R.	3,411
Maffitt, D.	4,519	Steck, R.	3,497
Cor'r—McCormick, D	4,441	Campbell, R.	3,750
Aud's—Follmer, D.	4,645	Wood, R.	3,603
Sweeley, D.	4,592	Layton, R.	3,494

LUZERNE.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	11,141	Hartranft, R.	9,918
		Browne, P.	543
S. Treas—Piollet, D	11,176	Rawle, R.	9,905
		Pennypacker, P	527
Treas—Campbell, D.	9,347	McNish, R.	9,482
		Judd, P.	625
		George*.	1,582
Rec—Duffy, D.	9,793	Kaiser, R.	9,595
		Parsons, P.	646
		Peters,*.	1,055
Reg—Bogert, D.	10,638	Houser, R.	8,791
		Price, P.	540
		Williams,*.	1,189
Com'rs—Jennings, D	9,129	Dean, R.	9,516
Shelby, D.	8,756	Line, R.	9,904
		Smyth, P.	481
		Dodson, P.	482
		Connell,*.	1,093
		Edwards,*.	1,095
Aud'rs—Whyte, D.	9,775	Squire, R.	9,217
Coon, D.	9,708	Weston, R.	9,136
		Corby, P.	553
		Churchill, P.	549
		Pettigrew,*.	1,336
		McDermott,*.	1,230
		Williams, R.	9,009
		Huff, P.	659
		Fletcher,*.	1,317

*Labor ticket.

MONTOUR.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,322	Hartranft, R.	1,001
		Browne, P.	34
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	1,308	Rawle, R.	1,003
		Pennypacker, P	30
Senate—Allen, D.	1,422	Lyon, R.	898
Prothy—Miles, D.	845	Gearhart, R.	994
		Butler, Ind.	477
Com'rs—McKee, D.	1,334	Derr, R.	1,031
Auld, D.	1,405	Delong, R.	884
A'rs—Weidenhamer, D	1,395	McMahon, R.	948
Graw, D.	1,330	Shelton, R.	1,024
Dist Att'y—Mowler, D	1,442	No nomination	

SCHUYLKILL.

Gov'r,—Pershing, D.	9,037	Hartranft, R.	7,699
		Browne, P.	58
S. Treas.—Piollet, D.	9,053	Rawle, R.	7,757
		Pennypacker, P	63
Treas—Moore, D.	9,098	Kaufman, R.	7,640
Prothon'y—Korn, D.	8,446	Fowler, R.	8,283
Cl. Ct's—Aregood, D	8,484	Gleim, R.	8,199
Rec'r—Hattelg D.	8,624	Kemmer, R.	8,036
Register—Rahn D.	9,675	McDonnell, R.	6,798
Com'rs.—Fehr, D.	8,841	Garrett, R.	7,867
Collins, D.	7,874	Blass, R.	7,987
P. D.—Freehafer, D.	8,917	Hoffman, R.	7,829
Aud'rs—O'Hara, D.	8,249	Forsiles, R.	8,662
Koeper, D.	8,817	Seitz, R.	7,921

NORTHAMPTON.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	7,218	Hartranft, R.	4,351
		Browne, P.	22
S. Trea—Piollet, D.	7,289	Rawle, R.	4,292
		Pennypacker, P	21
As'bly—Sholl, D.	6,616	Weaver, R.	69
Eyer, Ind D	4,718		
Proth'y—Cope, D.	6,842	Richards, R.	61
Seem, Ind D	4,708		
Reg'r—Siegfried, D	6,683	Schortz, R.	62
Eichman, Ind D	4,708		
Rec—Odenwelder, D	6,607	Hammann, R.	44
Walton, Ind D	4,787		
Clerk O. C'rt—Fradoneck, D.	6,667	Raub, R.	4,861
Treas—Kleckner, D.	6,618	Walter, R.	62
Ziegenfuss, I. D.	4,742		
Cor's—Heiney, D.	6,483	Yeager, R.	4,897
Bachman, D.	6,368	Odenwalder, I.	402
P. Dir—Uhler, D.	6,559	Heller, Ind. R.	107
Cole, Ind. D	4,781		
Aud'rs—Van Bilhard, D.	6,548	Horner, R.	4,992
Bachschmidt, D	6,526		

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	4,507	Hartranft, R.	3,691
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	4,494	Rawle, R.	3,724
Sheriff—Strind, D.	4,509	Adams, R.	3,570
		Waldron, Ind.	204
Pro'y—Weimer, D.	4,059	Robinson, R.	4,251
Treas'r—Dissinger, D	4,575	Renn, R.	3,718
Com'rs—Reitz, D.	4,100	Dorham, P.	3,804
Henrie, D.	4,635	Malick, R.	3,737
And—Hottenstine, D	4,491	Musnch, R.	3,491
Brennan, D.	4,471	McNinch	3,801
Coroner—Taylor, D.	4,393	Shoemaker, R.	3,760

CUMBERLAND.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	4,309	Hartranft, R.	3,663
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	4,266	Rawle, R.	3,597
Sheriff—Stevick, D.	4,091	McCuudy, R.	3,811
Pro'y—Clendenin, D	3,883	Wallace, R.	4,032
A'ds—Wolf, D.	4,310	Bergner, R.	3,557
Boyd, D.	4,297	Woodward, R.	3,520
Reg'r—Gunwiler, D.	4,297	Reeser, R.	3,623
Tre's—Greenfield, D	3,748	Thompson, R.	4,074
Com'rs—Barber, D.	4,273	Saddler, R.	3,159
Bantz, D.	4,164	Harsan, R.	3,834
		Sample, Ind.	440
P. D'rs—Gutshall, D	3,953	Kaufman, R.	3,613
Wolf, D.	4,260	Wickard, R.	3,758

UNION.

Gov'r—Pershing D.	1,177	Hartranft, R.	1,785
		Browne, P.	24
S. Treas—Piollet, D	1,176	Rawle, R.	1,768
		Pennypacker, P	25
As J'dge—Reber, D.	1,400	Hummel, R.	1,549
Com'rs—Yarger, D.	1,297	Book, R.	1,704
Brown, D.	1,094	Schoch, R.	1,586
Treasurer—		Eaton, R.	1,857
Reg. & Recorder—		Kline, R.	1,810
Aud'rs—Ross, D.	369	Strawbridge, R	1,769
Slear, D.	1,132	Berg, R.	1,788

WESTMORELAND

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	6,242	Hartranft, R.	4,957
		Browne, P.	199
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	6,213	Rawle, R.	4,976
		Pennypacker, P	157
R & R—Snodgrass, D	6,056	McCalieb, R.	5,249
Treas'r—Gregg, D.	6,274	Hoy, R.	5,025
Com's—Butterfield, D	6,121	Dick, R.	4,364
West, D.	5,665	Jeffries, R.	3,064
P. Direc—Holtzer, D	6,254	Pike, R.	5,061
Aud'rs—Fassold, D.	6,138	Wilt, R.	4,964
Sloan, D.	6,174	Fritchman, R.	4,565

HARRISBURG.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

HARRISBURG, November 8, 1875.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I issue

THE COURTS

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Lena Scheideman, charged by Frederica Hampe with larceny, was allowed a nolle pros.

Thomas Haney was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Charles Baker.

In the case of Elizabeth Schmit, alias Elizabeth Orr, indicted for larceny on oath of William Close, a nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Wm. Fecke, indicted for false pretenses on oath of Michael Gruber, was acquitted, but directed to pay costs.

Samuel R. McClean was acquitted of a charge of false pretenses, preferred by George B. Hill, but directed to pay costs.

James T. Young was convicted of a charge of assault and battery.

F. E. Goedell was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement, preferred by C. A. Maynard. The verdict was returned by direction of the Court, subject to its opinion on a question of law reserved as to whether the acts complained of were embezzlement.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Edwin C. Matthews vs. Jos. G. Pollock, impleaded with Margaret P. Tesh and Harriet M. Matthews. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,923 21.

Robert Robb vs. John Karnish; action to recover for professional services. Verdict for defendant.

Cincinnati Gazette Company vs. People's Monthly Publishing Company; action to recover for advertising. Jury out.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

Wm. J. Kountz vs. Evans, Dallas et al.; R. B. Carnahan, Esq., appointed master.

Julia Callahan vs. Jerome Shafer. Verdict for plaintiff for $318 17.

Bernard Grimes vs. Moses Call. Action to recover damages for an alleged violation of an article of agreement. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

N. Whiting & Co. filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy.

William W. Acheson, et al., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The order of the 2d of September, 1875, permitting Matthias Butz to proceed to final judgment in the Common Pleas of Armstrong county is amended as follows: "This for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due, which amount may be proved in bankruptcy, &c." and proceedings on the judgment are stayed in the meantime.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made confirming absolutely the report of the Register on the petition of J. C. Taylor & Bro. to make distribution of the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate.

John Horn, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens.

A. Ortleib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The assignee's report of the sale of real estate presented and confirmed nisi, to become absolute in ten days, if no exceptions are filed thereto.

Cyrus E. Anderson, bankrupt, Butler county. The petition of the assignee for the adjustment of liens was presented, and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Isaac S. Little, bankrupt, Wyoming Mr Lazear moved for an injunction and the case was argued by the mover for and Messrs. Newmeyer and Little against the same. A further hearing was ordered for December 2, and in the meantime George Pratt et al were restrained from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Adam Fhey, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Mr. Blakely moved for an injunction, Mr. Hall opposing the same, and the further hearing of the same was fixed for Dec 4th. In the meantime, Garlich & Sizar were restrained from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Mr. Kennedy moved for an injunction, and the same was partially argued by Mr. Painter, when the 3d of December was fixed for the final hearing. A restraining order was served upon Messrs. Samuel Crawford and J. V. Painter, to prohibit the performance of the act sought to be enjoined.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The restraining order heretofore granted against R. E Stewart is dismissed and the injunction prayed for is refused.

Abraham H. Bowers, bankrupt. A rule was granted on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay W. H. Thompson certain rent claimed as due from the estate, returnable on the 9th inst.

W. E. Little, of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, was admitted to practice in the U. S. Court.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

ARGUMENTS.

The case of W. C. Barr, being an application for the benefit of the insolvent laws certified from the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by A. M. Brown, Esq., for appellee.

In re sewer on School alley; appeal of Daniel Donahue. Argument on motion to quash Nemo for appellee.

Bigley et al. vs. Williams, two cases, was argued by M. W. Acheson, Esq., for plaintiffs in error and Mr. Barton contra.

Wilson vs. the city of Allegheny; error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by A. M. Brown, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and M. Rodgers contra.

Hunter vs. the Commonwealth. Argued by Ferguson for plaintiff in error and Marshall contra. This case was certified from the Quarter Sessions of this county and brings up the question whether a party indicted for a felony can be convicted of a misdemeanor without being allowed to testify, which privilege the Act of Assembly gives to persons indicted for misdemeanors. Dr. Hunter was sentenced the Work House, but the Supreme Court granted a supersedeas and he was released to await its decision.

DECISIONS ANNOUNCED.

Brown vs. Reed; error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Weis vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Robert T. Love and wife vs. A. S. E. Overholt; error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed.

James Graham et al. vs. Sybilla Craig et al., error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas Donaldson vs. David Patterson; error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

Joseph Hestop et al. vs. Joseph Brush et al.; error to the Common Pleas of Columbia. Judgment affirmed.

William Goper vs. William Hickenlooperper; error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong. Judgment affirmed.

S. C. King et al., vs, S. N. King; appeal by Ward, Morrow et al., from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong. Decree and order of the Court affirmed, at the cost of the appellants, and the appeal dismissed.

Thomas Martin vs. Samuel Jack and son; error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed.

Painter Nicholas & Co. vs. D. E. Fox; error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed.

John Dible et al vs. Jacob Lauffer et al appeal from the Orphans' Court of Westmoreland. Decree affirmed at the cost of the appellant and appeal dismissed.

John Clawson et al. vs. Henry Clawson; error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Decree of Court below affirmed, at cost of appellant.

James L. Colgin vs. Wm. H. Redick; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong. Judgment affirmed.

William Hartley et al, vs, Gideon G. Crawford et al.; error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong. Judgment affirmed.

John Cowan vs. John Billheimer; error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed.

Westmoreland county vs. Jope Weis; error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed.

P. & S. R. R. CO. VS. ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company vs. Allegheny county; error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny.

The act of the 24th of February, 1853, did not authorize the county of Allegheny, through its Commissioners, to subscribe to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. It conferred upon the county no power to loan money. To pay for this subscription the railroad company was authorized to issue interest bearing bonds, which the railroad company was required to receive as cash at par. This act, so far from contemplating that the company was to pay the interest upon these bonds, promised that the County Commissioners should make provisions therefore as in other cases of bonds of the said county. It is therefore obvious that the Legislature contemplated an exchange of the stock of the company as a full equivalent for the bonds of the county, and that the county should occupy no other or better position than other subscribers to the stock of the road. It certainly did not intend that, as to dividends, the county shares should be preferred. When, therefore, the company contracted to pay an annual interest of six per cent. on the county stock, for a period of thirty-two years, it certainly exceeded its authority. If such power existed, we have not been informed of it; and we need no more than repeat the rule, so often expressed in our books, that the powers of a corporation must be found in its charter, or arise by necessary implication therefrom.

This company was incorporated by a special act of Assembly, approved March 29th, 1843, subject to the provisions of the act of February 19th, 1849, commonly known as the General Railroad act. This latter recited act not only does not confer the power contended for by the plaintiff before, but in express terms prohibits the exercise of any such power.

The 9th section provides that the "directors shall in no case" (in declaring dividends) "exceed the net profits acquired by the company, so that the capital stock shall never be impaired thereby." In case of a violation of the provisions of this section, the directors are made individually liable for the amount of the capital stock so paid out. Now, from the special verdict, we find that the company paid the accruing interest upon the county stock for the years 1854, 1855 and 1856. The road was then unfinished, for from the same source, we discover that, in May 1856, the road was leased to King & Thompson for the term of twenty-one years, they agreeing to finish the road and pay the stockholders thereof four per cent. per annum on $1,500,000; subsequently to affix forty per cent. on the gross earnings. King & Thompson afterwards assigned to the Western Transportation Company, but neither of these parties have ever paid anything to the company. It is therefore quite certain that the interest paid on the county stock came out of the capital of the company, and it is equally certain that if we compel a further payment it would be drawn from the same source. The special verdict thus exhibits a contract prohibited by the statute, and it follows that it cannot be enforced (Fowler vs. Scully, 22 P. F. S. 456), and it is said by Justice Agnew in that case, the argument that the State alone can call in question the legality of the act of the company has no place here.

Leaving, however, the act of Assembly out of the question, there yet remains the fact that in thus contracting with the county for a bonus on its subscription, the directors of this company were acting without authority. Such being the case, the corporation was not bound. The prime object of the creation of this company was the building of a railroad; an understanding in which the public was largely interested. It was to be built, if at all, from subscriptions to its stock. If, however, the money so raised must first go to the payment of interest (upon these very subscriptions), it is obvious that it would soon be consumed, and thus the main object of the organization defeated. Again, if the county of Allegheny was alone to receive this annual dividend, bonus or interest as it may happen to be designated, the remaining shareholders might well complain that the contract is a fraud upon their rights. It is true that those shareholders who assented to the arrangement might be stopped from calling it in question, but as it could not affect such as did not assent to it, or those who subsequently subscribed, an estopple could not be worked against the company. (Bailey vs. Gas, Coal & Coke Co., 19 P. F. S. 340; 1 Reid on Railways, 617.)

This Court sustains a similar subscription in the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company (13 P. F. S., 126) only on the ground of an act of Assembly authorizing it, and though the contract, like that in controversy, stipulated for the payment of interest for thirty years on the bonds issued by the county in payment of its subscription, yet it was held that such interest was payable only for and not beyond the time specially fixed by the act; that was until the completion of the road. Thompson C. J., who delivers the opinion of the Court, says: Without express authority or beyond the limits of authority conferred, we think the company had no power to bind the stockholders, who constituted the company, to pay interest to the county of Allegheny for the period of thirty years or any other period." This authority being full and to the point, we may rest upon it. In addition to this we may notice the fact that the county has no such peculiar equities as would invoke the doctrine of estopple in its favor even were we in a position to apply it. The county receives the same compensation for its subscriptions that others did. It can stand on no higher level and ask for no greater consideration than its fellow shareholders. All got for their money or bonds just what the law contemplated they should get, viz: shares of the company's stock. If it turned out to be worthless as to one, it was worthless as to all, hence there is no reason why the county should be preferred to the individual shareholder. We have been cited to many authorities showing that the misuses or abuse of its corporate powers does not necessarily avoid its contracts made under such abuse of authority. Those authorities are neither impugned nor doubted; they simply do not apply to the case under consideration, for it is not to be doubted but that not merely a corporation but that any natural person may repudiate a contract executed by any agent without authority. In the case in hand the directors of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Co., in executing the contract with the county, acted ultra vive in that they agreed that the county shares of stock should bear interest, and, having so acted, the county may well repudiate that contract.

The judgment of the Court below is reversed.

The amount involved in the case is about eighty-three thousand dollars.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Levi Berwald and wife are on trial on a charge of arson made by Seth Wilmot. They are charged with firing No. 2,717 Carson street. The house belonged to Mary Rankin and in burning set fire to the house of John B. Lutz, which was also destroyed.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Sterrett.

Commonwealth vs. W. C. Fairburn et ux. Verdict for defendants.

F. M. & H. Brooks vs. James M. Miller, an action for damages for failure to receive goods alleged to have been sold and tendered. Jury out.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

Bernard Grimes vs. Moses Call. Verdict for plaintiff for $5000 .25

Thomas J. Hall vs. William A. McClurg; action to recover wages. Verdict for plaintiff for $618 80.

R. L. McCully vs. J. V. Rowland; an action to recover for services as engineer. Verdict for plaintiff for $150.

E. W. H. Shenley and Mary E. Shenley, in right and use for said Mary E. Shenley, vs. E. Wormser; an action to recover rent. Verdict of $113 71 for plaintiff.

Dennis O'Brien vs. Chas. Diebold; an action for damages for false arrest and imprisonment. Verdict for defendant.

Jno. N. Schafer, for use of Anna C. Evart, vs. August Ammon; an action to recover Birmingham Building and Loan Association stock which was transferred to defendant. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

William Byrnes was, upon motion of Sol. Schoyer, Esq, admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt. Register's report on the petition of George H. Mills, creditor, presented and the assignee was ordered to pay the amount claimed, $85 01 and $10 Register fee.

Nation Trust Company, debtor. Petition of Richard Knowison and Esther, his wife, asking for leave to proceed to judgment in certain cases presented and application refused.

Frederick G. Weise, debtor. Register's report of proceedings of composition presented and order made for a meeting of the creditors on the 10th inst.

John M. Fass, bankrupt, city. An order was made adjusting bankruptcy and a warrant was issued for a meeting of creditors to choose an assignee returnable on the 23d instant.

B. M. Laughlin vs. steamer "Juniata." in admiralty, Commissioner's report on distribution referred back to him to so amend as to allow the claim of the United States for hospital dues and inspection fees, and the report as amended confirmed absolutely, and the Clerk ordered to pay out the money.

George Woodcock, of Beaver county, convicted of selling liquor without having paid the special tax was fined $100 and costs and sentenced thirty days to the Beaver county jail.

Benjamin Erway, for passing and having in possession counterfeit money, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Nicholas Risly who had been in the same boat with Erway got a similar fine imposed on him but got off with one year in the Penitentiary. He is not believed to be quite so deep in the business as Erway.

David Delong alias Prof. Le. Clare convicted of sending obscene matter through the mails was sentenced to a fine of $500 and serve two years in the Penitentiary.

William Snyder the colored letter thief, who the other day saved expense by pleading guilty, to a charge of stealing a letter out of the Allegheny Postoffice was sentenced to the Penitentiary.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

M'Carthy vs. Commonwealth ex rel. Jacob H. Walter, was argued by Hamilton for M'Carthy, and Brown and Magle contra.

Wray vs. Evans was argued by C. B. M. Smith for plaintiff in error and M. W. Acheson contra.

Lee vs. R. E. Sellers & Co. was argued by Shiras for plaintiff in error and Acheson contra.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Harry Moore was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs on each of three cases of assault and battery. The prosecutors were Peter Breining, Jonas M. Hartzell and John Greiner.

Frederick Detzel, charged by W. B. Ross with illegal liquor selling, was fined $50 and costs.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Gerst to John White, Jr., et al, the report of the auditor was confirmed absolutely.

On motion of Jacob Slagle, Esq, Michael Reardon was admitted to practice.

D. F. Patterson, Esq., was appointed auditor in the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. A. M. Buettner.

Ed. C. Matthews vs. J. G. Pollock et al. Defendants filed a motion for a new trial.

S. H. Geyer was appointed auditor in the case of Joseph H. Borland vs. W. C. Duncan.

The account of the assignee was confirmed absolutely in the matter of the assignment of George W. McClure to Emmett McClure.

Commonwealth ex. rel. vs. Charles Chino. Bond of Committee presented and approved.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.

The report of the Auditor was confirmed absolutely in the case of the City of Allegheny vs. John Blair's heirs.

C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the case of Joseph Douch for use vs. Jacob Douch.

An injunction was refused in the case of David Soles vs. John Giles, et al., in which it was complained that defendants were transporting coal over complainant's property in Wilkins township to his injury.

John H. Bailey, Esq., was appointed Auditor in the case of John F. Davis vs. David Clark.

An argument was had on the habeas corpus case of Mrs. Bella Stockton, who sued to recover possession of her two children from her husband A. H. Stockton and John Gallagher. It appeared that the children were well taken care of, and were of sufficient age to dispense with large share of a mother's care, the petition was refused.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of John Anderson. Order of sale granted.

Estate of Jane and Mary Ann Cannon Account of Edward Kelly, guardian, opened and decree filed.

Estate of Thomas White, deceased. Widow elects to take under the will of decedent, and refuses under the intestate laws.

Widow's appraisement was presented in the matter of the estate of William Harper, deceased.

William Metcalfe was appointed guardian of Sallie P. and Walter Pears et al.

Estate of John G. Kelso, deceased. Rule granted on R. A. Stewart, creditor, to show cause why decree should not be opened and his dividend reduced. Returnable Nov. 20.

Estate of John Becker, deceased. Petition of Magdelena Becker for order setting aside inquest. Rule granted to show cause, returnable Nov. 13.

Wm. Metcalfe was appointed trustee in the case of the children of John F. Pears, cestui que trusts.

Andrew and Alcay Beggs. Citation granted to show cause why executors should not be permitted to sell real estate, returnable Dec. 11.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James S. Carpenter, bankrupt, Luzerne county. It appearing that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act it is ordered that he be and is hereby discharged from all his debts except such as are by said act excepted.

William Smith & Sons, debtors. On petition presented an order was made authorizing William Smith to borrow on his individual bond to such sums of money as his trustees may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of the compostition the same to be paid to John R. McCune, trustee. The trustees are to have power to execute mortgages. This decree is to become operative when the committee of said debtors, the Cascade Iron Company; and the Escanaba Furnace Company shall have filed with the Clerk of this Court their written assent thereto.

William Nicholson, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Application made for an injunction, and a hearing upon the same fixed for the 12th inst., and in the meantime restraining J. W. Carnachan et al., from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

TOWBOAT EXPLOSION.

A BOILER ON THE TIGRESS NO. 2 EXPLODES—ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED AND ANOTHER SUBSEQUENTLY DIES FROM HIS INJURIES.

[From The Daily Post of Nov. 6]

About half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning one of the boilers on the towboat Tigress No. 2, Captain John McCloskey, exploded, instantly killing Joseph Tarr, scalding his son, John Tarr, so that he subsequently died of his injuries, and injuring several other employees on the boat. It seems that the boat moved down the Ohio about seven o'clock to a point known as the "Trap," opposite Osborne Station, for the purpose of pulling off a coalboat which had grounded there at the time of the last rise. As she was nearing the boat her third boiler from the starboard side exploded with a terrific force, one large piece of iron passing up through the deck between the stacks and falling back upon the deck just in front of the pilot house. The chief fireman, Joseph Tarr, was killed instantly, as stated above and his son, John Tarr, was severely scalded by the escaping steam. Fireman Thomas Wilmot was struck on the back by a piece of flying timber, and still another fireman named Robert Tarr was hurled into the river, but was rescued in a skiff. Several other employees of the Tigress were injured, but only slightly. The boat caught fire, but the flames were easily extinguished.

After the excitement incident to the explosion had subsided, an examination was made when Joseph Tarr was found dead. He resided on Sarah street, Twenty-sixth ward, whither his body was removed. His son John was fearfully scalded, and was also removed to the home of his father where he lingered in great agony until half past six last evening when death ensued. The injuries of the other parties are but slight. Coroner McCallin was notified of the death and empannelled a jury last night, but owing to the absence of employees of the boat the inquest was adjourned till Monday evening. Joseph Tarr, the father, was about fifty years old, and leaves a wife and nine children, most of whom are grown. John was single and was twenty years of age.

The Tigress No. 2 is rather an old boat, is owned by Mr. John McCloskey, of Port Perry, and was in charge of his son, Capt. James McCloskey. The cause of the explosion is not known. The boilers were recently inspected and stood a test of from 170 to 175 pounds of steam, while only about 135 pounds were on at the time of the explosion.

BOOK NOTICE.

OUR WESTERN BORDER ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Its Life, Customs, Massacres Scouts, Red Chief's Adventures, Daniel Boone, Pioneer Women. By Charles McKnight, Author of Old Fort Duquesne. Pages 800. Price $2.00.

We have before us this book which is most thoroughly and emphatically a Pittsburgh work, and one of the most highly interesting character, and is certainly one of the best books for a holiday present that is now offered for sale, as it is alike interesting to the young and those of mature age.

The "Border," written of by the gifted author may be described in general terms as the point where the red and white races met and contended for empire. It was the line of war and peace, friendship and betrayal, murder and rescue, diplomacy and intrigue, love and hate, startling episode and thrilling adventure. It is the source of a poetry as sweet and varied as that of the "Scottish Bards," of a fiction which the genius of a Cooper has endeared to every household; of a history as eventful as the Crusades, and of traditions as numerous, wierd, and inviting as those of Highland fastness or Norwegian forest.

The volume embraces a period, not inaptly called the "Heroic Age of the Border," extending from a time beyond which fable and fact are inseparable, and this side which monotony begins.

It commences with the story of Washington's first visit to the West; it follows with the remarkable adventures of Stobo; it contains the fascinating narrative of Col. Smith; it tells of the conspiracy of Pontiac, of Boone's and Kenton's exploits, of the daring deeds of the Poe's and Wetzel's, of the Jane family, of Girty, Elliott, and McKee, of the Massacre of the Moravians, and also, in detail, of instances innumerable of individual heroism. The author's style of presenting his facts is fervid and glowing; his enthusiasm pervades the entire volume; he impresses the reader with the conviction that the thrilling truths of the "Border" period are more wonderful than its liveliest fictions

We have not the space to enter upon even a general outline of the book. It should be read to be fully appreciated, and we can most unhesitatingly recommend it to all lovers of the thrilling, novel and adventurous.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A MAN KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE—A SINGULAR DEATH.

[From The Daily Post, Novem'er 8.]

On Saturday evening a laborer named Christopher Lutz was instantly killed on the Pennsylvania railroad near Roup's station. In company with several other laborers he stepped upon the track to board the Brinton accommodation train which leaves the Union depot at five o'clock. The Limited mail train was approaching at the time and Lutz, unconscious of the fact, remained standing upon the track was struck by the locomotive and hurled to one side. When the train had passed several persons rushed to his side and found him dead. An examination of the body was made and singularly enough there were no cut, or bruises to be found except a bruise upon his face. One foot had been torn off but there were no other marks of violence and it was at first thought that he had fainted.

Lutz was a stout and healthy man, about thirty-eight years of age, and came from Cleveland to this city. The body was removed to Devore's undertaking establishment and the Coroner was notified. Owing to the absence of those who witnessed the accident the inquest was postponed until to-morrow evening.

MARBLE MANTELS.

We have on hand, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., the largest stock, and most beautiful variety of mantels in the city at $16 and upward. We also manufacture and keep on hand

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, AND FENDERS,

finished in handsome style, with black enamel, plated with nickel, or gold. Our new

AGITATING PENDULUM GRATE,

is the latest and best improvement in the grate line. It will rake out the ashes in two seconds, and do it thoroughly. It rakes the ashes from the bottom of the grate, without disturbing the open body of the fuel, thus securing more thorough combustion, and greater heat than could otherwise be obtained. The grate is so constructed that most of the dust passes up, back of the grate, into the chimney, and not over the room, and grate and shaker are so simple that they can be made and sold at half the price that other shakers have heretofore been selling for. Our grates are all warranted.

N. B.—As seeing is believing, purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock and prices and see our shaking grate, with fire in it, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. WALLACE.

oc29:1wd&4tw

JURORS DRAWN.

The following named gentlemen are offered a cold weather job in the Common first Monday in December and the fifth Pleas Courts Nos. 1 and 2, to commence the Monday of this month:

NO. 1.

Jos Goldbach, gardener; S. B. Waughter, carpenter; Thomas Austin, farmer; Henry Shamburst, grocer; James Powelson, engineer; Robert Jones, pattern maker; Daniel Bufford, tanner; John M'Laughlin, gent; Stewart S. Cunningham, watchman; Isaac Bausman, farmer; Neal Blaney, saloon; Alex. Hanna, street commissioner; Wm. J. Snodgrass, farmer; S. H. Brown, dry goods; Joseph W. Alston, engineer; Thomas Breen, plasterer; Michael King, laborer; J. S. Orr, real estate agent; William Gill, plowmaker; William Spaneberg, shoemaker; J. D. Neihouse, grocer; Jonathan Davis, boiler; George W. Draher, fireman; John A. Smith, tailor; C. A. Stevens, gent; Robert Griffith, laborer; W. F. Johnston, surveyor; Patrick Martin, grocer; J. G. Pettit, commission merchant; Jacob Boreman, teamster; William Whitsell, farmer; John Graitge, stone mason; Samuel Lindsay, carpenter; G. W. Biggs, sawyer; James Marshal, clerk; Thomas Dickson, coal merchant; E. F. O'Neill, grocer; John Beatty, bricklayer; P. B Roseburg, millwright; Thomas J. Pierce, farmer; Mellon Hendricks, mill hand; Joseph Paff, saloon; William Kirkpatrick, clerk; Jacob Kingsmith, grocer; Owen Morgan, gent; George McEwen, laborer; Florence McCarthy, gent; Charles Eichenlaub, ice dealer; William H. Moffat, porter; James McE Willock, constable; Leland McKown, shoemaker; John McPherson, farmer; Jacob Hughes, druggist; John E. Doning, tanner; Robert Means, boatbuilder, John Painter, miner; Alex. Calhoun, farmer; Thomas Graham, farmer; Michael Pender, laborer.

Fifth Monday, November—P. S. Greaves, carpenter; Adam Elsesser, laborer; Hugh Phillips, storekeeper; Arnold Meckelberg, druggist; S. S. B. Harper, livery stable keeper; Frank Toohie, farmer; James De Haelrn, farmer; Montgomery Stanish, gent; Chas. Forester, merchant; Jos. Bingerstaff, laborer; John Francis, carpenter; J. P. Holland, carpenter; George Brenneman, laborer; John Morrow, painter; Henry Young, farmer; Fred. K. Park, payer; David C. Bowers, farmer; Thos. P. Hulker, farmer; Daniel O'Conner, steelmaker; Casper Fink, moulder; John Clark, ex-Alderman; John Kreps, gent; John Orr, gent; C. W. Benney, cashier; A. G. Simpson, carpenter; James B. Lyon, glass manufacturer; H. J. Bailey, plumber, Patrick O'Reilly, laborer; Augustus Tait, moulder; Chas. Devillen, gardener; Chas. Rickart, merchant; L. D. McCandless, telegrapher; C. Lindsay, hardware dealer; George W. Michael, assessor; Edward Anthony, miner; William Jackson, carpenter; H. T. Wiley, clerk; W. C. Herron, farmer, A. J. McQuilty, clerk; W. H. Stoughton, clerk; Michael Rogers, saloon keeper; Col. Robert Anderson, clerk; C. C. Miller, clerk; C. G. Ransom, clerk; James Wormesly, blacksmith; Emanuel Greenawalt, cigar dealer; Charles Mourer, carpenter; Edward Smith, baker; Patrick Cormer, laborer; James Laremel, machinist; Thomas Scandrett, clerk; S. S. Stahl, physician; S. S. Work, merchant; Samuel Simpson, glass-blower; George Vilsack, mill hand; Conrad Vogely, shoemaker; Frank Armstrong, contractor; Wm. Johnson, farmer; Robt. Thompson, painter; Thos. Frazier, farmer.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

At the annual communication of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, held on Thursday evening in the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia the following named officers were elected: High Priest, Comp. George Wagner; King, Comp. Alfred R. Potter; Scribe, Comp. William C Hamilton; Treasurer, Thomas R. Patton; Secretary, John Thomson.

PRICES REDUCED.

To close out my present stock, prior to getting up a new stock, for next year, I will sell all my stock of

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, &c.,

at reduced prices. Black and slab marble at Eastern prices, freight added. White Lime, Plaster Paris, and Hydraulic Cement, always on hand, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. W. W. WALLACE.

oc29:1wd&4tw.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass, who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MR. DAVID BRISBIN, a hunter of Monroe towuship, Clarion county, shot two deer on Monday last.

MRS. DANIEL CAHOE, of Milford, Lehigh county, while attending a funeral one day recently, dropped dead in her carriage, from the effects of apoplexy.

THE boilers in the New Castle mills resumed work on Thursday morning last on the terms agreed upon between the manufacturers and boilers at Pittsburgh.

THE store of Mr. G. F. Ebbert, at Dawson Station, on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, Fayette county, was robbed on Friday night of $1,800 in money and a gold watch and chain valued at $250.

FRANK ROBBINS, a carpenter of Clearfield, fell from a barn while shingling the roof on Friday last. His head and body struck the scaffolding in his descent, and he was injured so that his recovery is doubtful.

AN old gentleman from Kulpsville, Montgomery county, while in attendance at the Reformed Synod at Lancaster last week, blew out the gas in the room at his hotel one night and was nearly suffocated. A waiter detected the escaping gas.

THE Allentown Democrat says: Business prospects are good. One of our leading furnace companies has disposed of its large stock of iron on hand and has sold five thousand tons ahead. The Glen Mills, if no legal technicalities intervene, will soon resume operations. The Allentown Rolling Mill will resume operations in their mill this week, and run their puddling furnaces.

THE Middleton Journal, Dauphin county, of Friday says: We learn that the father and mother of Bayard Taylor, the well known author and traveler, spent a few days in and out of town, as the guests of James Young, Esq. The aged couple were pleased with their visit to our beautiful town, and greatly admired its surrounding and fine scenery. They visited the model farms of Mr. Young and pronounced them equal to any they had ever seen in this or any other country.

HUNTINGDON county for many years Republican and counted upon this fall for 500 majority for that party has given Pershing 59 majority and Piollet 57. The whole county "fusion ticket" embracing true and old-time Democrats and Republicans tired of official corruption and dishonesty is elected by from 749 to 139 majority over the Radical county ticket, known there as the Woods-Orlady coalition and formerly the faction followers of ex Senator Scott, with the exception of one candidate. The Huntingdon Monitor, the efficient Democratic organ of the county, comes out with full illustrations over the victory.

$10 TO $25 Per Day to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13-1yw

WANTED — A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES, for which I will trade a farm of 124 acres good land, near Van Buren, Carter county, Mo. Inquire of S. HAMILTON, no6-2tW 77 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. sep18-1yW

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. There are two kinds—White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for horses and animals.

CENTAUR

"JEFFERSON, MO, Nov. 10, 1873.

"MESSRS. ROSE & CO.:—Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used on my horse with such success that in two days it was as active and as well as any horse I had. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment heads everything I ever used.

A. J. M'CARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it. sep4-3m

New and Novel LOTTERIES!

$12,000	for	$2 00
$12,000	for	$2 00
$50,000	for	$5 00
$20,000	for	$5 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the $12

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$250,000 IN PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $250,000.

A $5 Single Number Lottery

Will be drawn on the 30th day of each month. 27 Whole tickets, $5. Halves, $2 50. Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars.

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., P. O. Box 2146. ST. LOUIS, MO. ma29:4wtw

12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance ever offered to agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of $1. Sell for ten times that in any chromo agency, it is the best paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys pictures. We have work and money for all men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling. Inclose $1 in a letter. Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Combination Pocket Book in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Penholder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single packages with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

BEST Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch; English rolled Gold plate; sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance; Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from $60 to $100. It sells and trades readily, for from $25 to $60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price $17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL Can make splendid pay selling our goods. We have other novelties which are as staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.

Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass. ap24:1yrW

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

NO. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD, President.
WM. REA, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Lloyd,	R P Jones,
Wm Rea,	Hiram Sowes,
Edward Gregg,	R H Hartley,
Thos Wightman,	G W Hallman,
	J K Moorhead.

SIDNEY F. VON BONHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in government and real estate securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. oct9 3mw

LANE BROTHERS WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward is on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. W&SW

Iron City College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For upwards of tw

(Concluded from Second Page.)

Kilbuck, 1 p.....	26	62	8	26	62	8
Kilbuck, 2 p.....	36	84	7	37	85	3
Leet.....	14	80	3	14	83	2
Sewickley.....	12	33		15	30	
Neville.....	6	25	4	6	26	3
Ohio.....	36	33	4	35	35	3
Franklin.....	58	49	3	58	49	3
Fawn.....	11	74	7	11	75	7
Harrison.....	88	107	40	89	108	39
Hampton.....	54	64	2	54	64	2
Indiana,.....	45	79	5	45	79	5
Marshall.....	53	35		52	36	
Pine.....	51	51	1	52	50	1
Reserve.....	33	71	6	34	71	5
McCandless.....	65	38		66	37	
Shaler, 1 p.....	23	87	1	22	88	1
Shaler, 2 p.....	42	52	4	42	52	4
West Deer.....	41	126	38	42	125	37
East Deer.....	33	89	19	33	89	19
Springdale.....	38	50	15	37	50	16
Richland.....	65	61	15	64	62	15
Ross, 1 p.....	23	62	3	23	65	
Ross, 2 p.....	55	48	5	55	48	5
Collier.....	58	61	4	58	61	4
Harmer.....	23	33	25	27	31	23
O'Hara, 1 p.....	30	65	1	35	60	1
O'Hara, 2 p.....	32	29	2	33	27	2

THE ELECTIONS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

The clerks appointed by Judges Stowe, Sterrett, and Collier to record and foot up the returns of the recent election held in this county, concluded their work on Saturday. Following are the results as recorded:

GOVERNOR.

John F. Hartranft, Rep.....	18,707
Cyrus L. Pershing, Dem.....	13,246
Robert Audley Browne, Tem.....	1,585
Hartranft's majority over Pershing...	5,461
Total vote.....	33,538

STATE TREASURER.

Henry Rawle, R.....	18,492
Victor E. Piollet, D.....	13,513
Elijah F. Pennypacker, T.....	1,514
Rawle's majority over Piollet.....	4,979
Total vote.....	33,519

SHERIFF.

Richard H. Fife, R.....	16,060
Robert H. Patterson, D.....	14,709
Thomas Park Hershberger, T.....	1,338
Chas. F. Nahmmacher, Ind.....	1,249
Fife's majority over Patterson.....	1,351
Total vote.....	33,376

TREASURER.

James G. Murray, R.....	17,980
James English, D.....	13,461
Jonathan Gallagher, T.....	1,618
Murray's majority over English.....	4,519
Total vote.....	33,059

RECORDER.

Ralph J. Richardson, R.....	18,983
William E. Giles, D.....	12,991
Edward Hezekiah Butler, T.....	1,374
Richardson's majority over Giles.....	5,992
Total vote.....	33,348

REGISTER.

Joseph H. Gray, R.....	18,350
John Routh, D.....	13,773
Abdiel McClure, T.....	1,329
Gray's majority over Routh.....	4,577
Total vote.....	33,452

CLERK OF COURTS.

Wm. H. McCleary, R.....	19,054
James P. O'Neill, D.....	12,744
Andrew Harper, T.....	1,471
McCleary's majority over O'Neill..	6,310
Total vote.....	33,219

CONTROLLER.

Henry Warner, R.....	18,524
William H. Mechling, D.....	13,545
William Watson Grier, T.....	1,331
Warner's majority over Mechling..	4,979
Total vote.....	33,400

COMMISSIONERS.

Augustus Beckert, R.....	15,733
James McClelland, R.....	18,139
James Irvin, D.....	13,371
John O'Reilly, D.....	11,835
John O'Neil, T.....	1,494
Felix Negley Humes, T.....	1,571
Jacob Lashel (Bolter).....	3,154
McClelland's majority over Beckert.	2,406
Beckert's majority over Irwin.....	2,362
Irvin's majority over O'Reilly.....	1,536

POOR DIRECTOR.

James W. Bell, R.....	5,956
Henry R. Hunter, D.....	4,282
William George Warren, T.....	701
Bell's majority over Hunter.....	1,674
Total vote.....	10,949

The Poor Director is voted for only in the country districts.

NOT HONEST.

HARTRANFT'S PHILADELPHIA MAJORITY.

[Phila. cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

In Philadelphia, Hartranft's great majority of 17,352 can scarcely be called an honest one. There was no repetition of the fabrication of false returns and the fraudulent increase of ward majority by a stroke of "Lightning Calculator" English's pen, such as were practiced in 1872, and probably not more than the usual amount of repeating was done: but by the systematic corruption of Democratic politicians with Ring bribes and by petty frauds, committed here and there by purchasable inspectors, probably 3,000 or 4,000 was added to the legitimate Republican majority. The object was to save Gen. Bingham, the Ring candidate for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, who was hard pressed by the Union League and the Reform Association. He runs over 10,000 votes behind Gov. Hartranft and 13,000 behind Judge Biddle, but is elected by 6,689 majority. Land, the Ring candidate for Recorder of Deeds, has 11,312 majority.

HANCOCK'S CHAIR.

Two of the most venerable relics in the National Museum are the official chair of Hancock and the table upon which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. They were transferred with the Assembly from Philadelphia to Lancaster in 1779, from thence to Harrisburg in 1812, where the chair was occupied by the successive Speakers of the House until 1867, when, at the request of the Historical Society, they were brought back to Independence Hall. The chief historical connection of the chair is with the Continental Congress of 1776 and the Constitutional Convention of 1787. It is therefore the chair of Washington as well as of Hancock. Around the table mentioned gathered Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, Sherman and Livingston, to sign the memorable document; and when eleven years afterwards, Washington sat in that chair presiding over the Constitutional Convention, it was upon this same table that the instrument containing the organic law of the Union was signed.

THE RESULT IN MARYLAND.

[Balt. Gaze te.]

Our returns from the State are still incomplete, but sufficient to determine the general result. The entire Democratic State ticket is elected by estimated majorities averaging two hundred and fifty in the State, not including Baltimore city. The total majority in city and State will be as estimated yesterday—upward of fifteen thousand. The strength of the opposition was concentrated against the Legislative ticket, and the usual Democratic majority has been considerably reduced. Our latest figures give the Democrats a majority of about twelve in the House of Delegates and ten in the Senate—twenty-two on joint ballot.

(Concluded from Second Page.)

Kilbuck, 1 p.....	45	43	23	56	21	59
Kilbuck, 2 p.....	40	66	37	84	37	82
Leet.....	21	62	15	77	15	79
Sewickley.....	7	12	13	32	13	33
Neville.....	9	23	5	25	1	29
Ohio.....	38	31	35	34	35	35
Franklin.....	55	37	59	48	59	51
Fawn.....	10	66	9	64	9	78
Harrison.....	98	100	101	95	89	113
Hampton.....	55	62	54	65	54	65
Indiana,.....	46	75	47	78	46	79
Marshall.....	53	35	57	24	54	36
Pine.....	55	47	52	50	52	50
Reserve.....	46	32	32	71	33	70
McCandless.....	64	39	64	38	64	39
Shaler, 1 p.....	23	55	36	49	16	94
Shaler, 2 p.....	28	31	41	51	41	55
West Deer.....	60	112	43	122	43	131
East Deer.....	33	91	35	84	32	91
Springdale.....	42	55	38	44	37	59
Richland.....	65	62	63	56	62	64
Ross, 1 p.....	30	55	21	55	22	66
Ross, 2 p.....	61	31	53	41	51	46
Collier.....	57	62	73	39	59	61
Harmar.....	32	46	29	48	27	50
O'Hara, 1 p.....	51	44	35	58	26	69
O'Hara, 2 p.....	18	23	32	30	31	31

MINOR NOTES.

MRS. LINCOLN is now fully recovered from her late malady, and in future will reside with her sister in Springfield.

IT is reported in Lowell, Mass., that Gen. Adelbert Ames, the son-in-law of Ben. Butler, has changed his intention of taking up his residence in Mississippi.

IT looks as if Hartranft's majority in Philadelphia had been inflated by processes often practiced by the Ring in order to elect Bingham.—N. Y. Tribune.

THIS is what the Hartford Times says:

The O'Kelly of Tammany sat on the wall,
The O'Kelly of Tammany had a great fall;
Nor all the rings' bosses, nor all the rings' men,
Can ever set up the O'Kelly again.

THE solid vote of the Molly Maguires in Schuylkill for Hartranft was balanced by the more positive friends of law and order voting for the other fellow. Pershing has 1,500 majority.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, bears no malice or ill will toward his successful competitor in the late election, as he has just appointed him a commissioner from that State to the Centennial Exhibition.

CONGRESSMAN elect, Ben Hill, of Georgia, says: that the Southern delegation at the next session will be distinguished for its conservatism, and will oppose payment of one dollar on any of the cotton war-claims.

THE "leading colored preacher" of Chester, S. C., formerly School Commissioner and now State Senator, has been convicted of issuing a fraudulent school certificate for $70, by a jury of which eleven members were of his own color, and six of them communicants of his own church.

THE St. Louis Republican (Dem.) says that "the adoption of the new Constitution begins a new and better era for Missouri, and it is believed that even those (barring lobbyists and political traders) who opposed it will soon be convinced of the beneficial effects resulting from the adoption of the instrument."

THE Allentown Democrat looked at its dilapidated rooster and wept. It says:

"This is the cock that went out in the morn,
And who came in whipped and all forlorn.

"Our rooster of this week is not of his usual size; nor does he swell with the pride that he was wont to do in times past. Too much contraction is the cause."

THE tomb of Ex President Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Ky., which for several years had been in need of repair, has lately been put in order by his nephew, Mr. Richard H. Taylor, of Louisville. A movement is now on foot to have the bones of the ex-President and of some other distinguished members of his family removed to the Capitol burying-ground at Frankfort, Ky.

THE Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer hints very strongly that the present freight charges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which are regarded as extortionate, may result in a granger movement similar to that in Wisconsin, and mentions several secret meetings of granger organizations recently which are believed to foreshadow the formation of a new party.

THERE is at least one well-contented man in the country to-day, and his name is U. S. Grant. Political philosophers may argue as they choose on the results of Tuesday's elections, and offer their conflicting explanations of what it means and does not mean; Mr. Grant, for one, has no doubt whatever upon the subject. He has been "vindicated" again, and the third-term campaign will now begin in earnest.—Phila. Times.

THE New York Sun discourses the causes which defeated the Democracy in this State, and says:

But in Pennsylvania, on the other hand, there is reason for regret. The Treasury Ring, the method of addition, division and silence, the pestilence that walketh in darkness, the system of Kemble and Mackey seems to be fastened upon that hapless State more firmly than ever. Under the pickpocket and highwayman's doctrine, which now seems to be confirmed in its hold on power, Pennsylvania has long been the most corrupt State of the Union, and one of the most shameful; but if her people are willing to have it so, it will require a long period of missionary labor to convert them to healthier sentiments and more republican institutions.

THE Granger Democrats in the Texas Constitutional Convention, who hold the balance of power between the Democrats and Republicans in that body, are energetically opposing schemes for State assistance to a number of railway enterprises. One of these members, whose name stands at the head of the roll, recently apologized when he found that he had voted with the Republicans, on the plea that he "didn't know how the Republicans would vote"—an explanation which led to the sarcastic proposition from a "straight out" Democrat to put the names of the Republican members at the head of the roll, so that hereafter such mistakes might be avoided.

WILLIAM BAKER, an English iron manufacturer, purified his metal by the following process: He places between the furnace and the moulds a vessel or trough of oblong shape, a few inches deep on one side and shelving up to the top on the other side. The end of this vessel is closed, and an opening is formed in the top of each extremity, one for the admission and the other for the discharge of the molten metals. Air is forced through tuyeres placed along the side of the vessel toward which the bottom shelves up, and the tuyeres are inclined toward the surface of the metal with their nozzles nearly touching it, so that the air will be forced into and through the metal. The sides of the vessel are carried up, and the top covered with a perforated plate; and the metal, flowing through the vessel, is purified by the action of the injected air.

(Concluded from Second Page.)

Killbuck, 1p.....	25	57	20	60	26	58
Killbuck, 2p.....	39	85	37	83	34	87
Leet.....	16	79	15	79	15	80
Sewickley.....	13	33	13	33	13	33
Neville.....	6	26	1	27	6	27
Ohio.....	35	35	35	35	35	35
Franklin.....	57	51	59	50	59	50
Fawn.....	10	77	9	77	10	77
Harrison.....	88	113	75	128	89	112
Hampton.....	54	65	54	65	53	66
Indiana, ...	45	80	45	79	48	77
Marshall.....	50	40	54	36	54	35
Pine	52	50	51	49	52	50
Reserve.....	34	68	32	71	31	71
McCandless.....	64	39	64	39	64	39
Shaler, 1 p.....	24	84	22	80	45	49
Shaler, 2 p.....	42	53	40	55	41	54
West Deer.....	43	132	32	132	45	131
East Deer.....	33	90	29	95	32	91
Springdale.....	38	58	30	66	38	57
Richland.....	64	61	15	60	63	62
Ross, 1 p.....	21	66	22	66	24	64
Ross, 2 p.....	51	50	50	48	55	44
Collier.....	55	69	57	62	57	64
Harmar.....	27	50	26	37	32	45
O'Hara, 1 p	34	60	33	62	38	58
O'Hara, 2 p.....	29	33	30	31	31	31

UNDER SUSPICION.

BROTHER ORVILLE AND TWO BROTHERS-IN-LAW, BABCOCK AND A FEW OTHER NOTABLES IN THE HANDS OF A CROOKED WHISKEY JURY.

[St. Louis Times of Friday.]

Since the lightning struck six months ago, there has been no day like yesterday in "startling developments" respecting the whiskey frauds. When the United States grand jury organized three days ago a list of names were made out and presented to the body. There were eleven names on the list, and an investigation was desired as to the connection of each one of the eleven with the whiskey ring. The two names which led the "spotted" list were William McKee and Constantine Maguire, in whose cases indictments were returned Wednesday night. With the other nine names and the evidence the grand jury wrestled all day yesterday, and when night came it had only reached partial conclusions. It is said that although the bills were not formally drawn up and voted upon, there had been picked out five of the nine to be indicted.

THESE NINE PARTIES

are said to be Orville Grant- the President's brother; Col. Dent, the President's brother-in-law; Sam. Casey, another brother-in-law, and at the head of the New Orleans custom house; Gen. Babcock, the President's private Secretary; Judge Jno. F. Long, collector of customs of this port, Judge C. A. Newcomb, acting United States marshal until his successor shall be appointed; Judge J. M. Krum; William Patrick, late United States district attorney; Chester H. Krum, counsel for the officials heretofore indicted. These names were handled with reckless disregard of the social, official or professional positions of their owners all day yesterday in the jury room. Thomas Walsh, superintendent of the construction of the new custom house, was mentioned once or twice, but there seemed nothing more than a personal friendship for the others to connect him with crooked whisky.

THE EVIDENCE

before this Grand Jury consists largely of the verbal testimony of Joseph M. Fitzroy, the indicted deputy collector, but better known in connection with the ring as the disburser of the crooked revenue. Fitzroy, with rather unpleasant prudence, has preserved some of his papers and books in which he preserved the record of transactions as treasurer of the ring. This interesting collection is made still more complete, it is asserted, by the addition of a bunch of envelopes, each addressed to members of the ring and intended to contain the respective weekly stipend. It cannot be learned that any of these envelopes bear, or that the books of Fitzroy contain, the names of any one of the nine mentioned above. One of the envelopes, however, bears the blind facing of

"THE MAN IN THE COUNTRY,"

and is supposed to mean somebody in Washington. Fitzroy explains that the large sum which appears to have been paid one of the ring was intended not entirely for him, but to be shared with half a dozen here and in Washington

The slowness of yesterday's work in the grand jury room is explained on the ground that a great deal of evidence has to be compared and dovetailed properly to make the web complete. A great mass of letters, telegrams and official reports which Attorney Dyer brought from Washington last week are now being examined. There are many of these letters and telegrams which have passed between Washington parties like Dent, Babcock and Orville Grant, and the St. Louis coterie, which, by themselves, mean little, and might be explained as jocose references to matters of

INNOCENT BUSINESS OR PLEASURE.

These, however, are placed before the jury along with the testimony of Fitzroy, Thorpe and one or two distillers, and all taken together goes to make up the chain of evidence. In this way McKee and Maguire were indicted, and in this way the cases of the others are being investigated. As already stated, it is said the Grand Jury reached a tacit understanding last night to indict five of the nine, and the names of the five, as reported, were Col. Dent, Gen. Babcock, Judge Newcomb, Judge J. M. Krum and William Patrick. Against the last named it is charged that he received written information of the existence of a whisky ring upon several occasions, and pigeon-holed the papers without investigation.

The counsel for the Government, it is said, claim to have information to the effect that besides his other property, McKee has $650,000 invested in real estate securities, and it is stated that civil suits for damages will be brought against him to recover what is supposed to have been his share of the unpaid tax.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

We cheerfully endorse the following from the Genius of Liberty at Uniontown:

Pershing's majority will reach 850, and the whole county ticket is elected by 500 to 900 majority—a gain of over 200 since last year. Had every county done but half as well as Fayette we should have carried the State by a handsome majority. It shows what can be done by determined, active men, even under the most adverse circumstances. No Chairman of a County Committee had ever such a warfare to wage against corruption in every shape as Mr. Playford has encountered in this campaign, but from the moment of the defeat in Ohio he never let up on the enemy, and with the assistance of men, yes men who knew what principle is, and who stand up for it under any and all circumstances, he has helped the Democracy of this county to cover themselves with glory and to set an example which the other counties of the State may profit by. The true Democracy of this county don't whine over the defeat in another State; and when they see their Chairman go in to win, they dare to follow. We wash our hands of this defeat in the State, and we hold ourselves in readiness to meet the Ring in 1876, and promise to render a good account of old Fayette.

A LETTER has been received by the Chief of Police, this city, from Jonas McEby, Justice of the Peace at Campbellstown, Lebanon county, this State, stating that two or three days ago a couple of tramps entered the house of John A. Shaffer, near that place, and made a deadly assault upon him. One of the assailants was arrested and is in custody, but the other escaped. The missing tramp has been going under the name of George Brown, and he is described as a person of about twenty-one years of age, smooth, round face, dark brown hair, cut short, and speaks both English and German. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for his arrest and delivery at Campbellstown.

(Concluded from Second Page.)

Kilbuck, 1 p.....	27	9	59	42	23	57
Kilbuck, 2 p.....	25	34	79	60	35	83
Leet.....	23	4	74	14	15	71
Sewickley.....	12	4	30	7	13	32
Neville.....	7		23	9	6	26
Ohio.....	59	30	40	6	35	35
Franklin.....	59	45	50	26	59	50
Fawn.....	11	4	40	75	10	77
Harrison.....	90	72	112	68	89	110
Hampton.....	56	53	66	57	54	65
Indiana	46	41	85	75	47	77
Marshall.....	53	47	42	21	54	36
Pine.....	53	48	51	42	52	50
Reserve	40	25	67	58	32	63
McCandless	68	64	38	29	64	39
Shaler, 1 p.....	43	14	94	60	22	76
Shaler, 2 p.....	56	38	56	27	41	53
West Deer.....	40	21	151	111	43	130
East Deer.....	31	33	102	72	33	90
Springdale.....	37	24	65	2	37	33
Richland	66	61	63	48	64	62
Ross, 1 p.....	30	21	63	36	21	64
Ross, 2 p.....	60	37	60	29	51	43
Collier.....	67	51	59	40	59	60
Harmar.....	27	22	63	35	27	50
O'Hara, 1 p.....	19	17	75	7	35	61
O'Hara, 2 p.....	31	28	31	24	31	31

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The redemption of Mississippi from the rule of vice and ignorance is a cause for great rejoicing by those who have the prosperity of the whole country at heart. This great State, so rich in natural resources, has been pillaged for years by thieves of the most degraded character, and its best people have been at the absolute mercy of the most ignorant and vicious of its population. The Northern public have not generally appreciated the extent of the stealing which has been going on there, for the reason that its State debt, about $7,000,000, is small compared with that of other States which have been raided by the carpet-baggers, yet there is none of the reconstructed States in which the condition of the whites has been more pitiable.

A provision of the Constitution prohibiting any increase of the State debt has restrained the hands of the robbers in that direction; but they have amply made up for this by the enormous exactions, extortions, and peculations which have been accomplished by county and municipal officers, who have been composed almost entirely from the dregs of the worst class of vicious negroes and their white confederates. We have so often published detailed accounts of the rascalities of these fellows, and of the overpowering wrongs inflicted upon the tax-payers, that every regular reader of the Sun must be familiar with the condition of Mississippi affairs. But now, at last, the cheering news has come that in a most quiet election the Democrats have carried the State by a sweeping majority, and that, too, when the colored vote outnumbers the white by about thirty thousand. There is a lesson to be learned by the people of South Carolina and Louisiana from the recent Mississippi canvass. Its splendid results are due to the judicious course pursued by the great majority of the white property holders, and by the most distinguished leaders of the Democratic party. Wisely refusing to enter into any degrading compromise either with corrupt negro politicians, or their still more corrupt white leaders, the most influential citizens in every part of the State sought out the best class of sober, industrious colored men, reasoned with them, convinced them that all the tales about remanding them to slavery in case of Democratic success were false, showed them the villainy of the thieves who have controlled their votes, and convinced them that there was no possible reason for any animosity between races whose interests in the commonwealth were identical. The immediate consequences were a cessation of race disturbances and the appearance of hundreds of the most reputable, colored voters in Democratic political processions the ultimate result, the freedom of the State from the rule of roguery, and an enormous appreciation in the value of every acre of its rich lands. Mississippi gained a new lease of life through the wise policy which culminated in the vote of Tuesday.

NEW YORK'S LESSON TO THE DEMOCRATS.

The New Haven Register, Democratic, thus speaks of the falling off of the Democratic majorities in the State of New York:

"It is needless to disguise our chagrin at the result of the recent elections, and especially our deep regret and disappointment at the result in the State of New York. We are only disappointed, not astonished, at the turn affairs have taken in the Empire State. It is, or ought to be, a lesson to the Democracy everywhere—teaching them that they cannot expect to strike a fatal blow against any portion of the Democratic household with entire impunity to themselves, and that no reliance can be placed upon Republican leaders who may profess to work for the same ostensible ends, but who have a deeper and more sinister object to accomplish, whether in the direction of reform or against it."

THE NEW SENATORS.

Twelve Senators were elected to the Pennsylvania Senate on Tuesday, eleven to fill vacancies by expiration of terms, and one to fill the seat of United States Senator Wallace, resigned. The Democrats gain one, Thomas, Democrat, in the Clarion district, in place of Maclay, Rep. Eight Republicans and four Democrats retired, and seven Republicans and five Democrats are elected, reducing the Republican majority in the Senate from ten to eight, and increasing the Democratic majority on joint ballot from nine to eleven. Following are the names of those elected: George Handy Smith, Rep., First District; John B. Warfel, Rep., Thirteenth; John B. Heilman, Rep., Seventeenth; Charlton Burnett, Dem., Twenty-second; Robert P. Allen, Dem., Twenty-fourth; Thomas J. Boyer, Dem., Thirty-fourth; John Lemon, Rep., Thirty-fifth; D. P. Thomas, Dem., Thirty-eighth; James W. Hayes, Dem., Fortieth; George V. Lawrence, Rep., Forty-sixth; F. H. Braggins, Rep., Forty-seventh; and Harry Butterfield, Forty-ninth.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S friends should be cautious about claiming the elections as an indorsement of his administration. Here is the Boston Advertiser telling him any amount of truth in this admirably plain way: "Let the President permit the foolish friends who wait on his smile and subsist on his patronage to start a third term agitation, and the majorities of Tuesday will vanish like Tuesday morning's snow. Let him go to work to set on their feet again the former Republican leaders whom the party revolted against and overthrew, and there will follow another revolt worse than the first. It is not on account of longing for them that the party is restored to favor, but because of confidence that they are permanently retired. Let the Senate attempt to re-establish national control of the politics of the Southern States, or suggest new force bills, or give its days and nights to speech-making 'for buncombe,' or persistently neglect the legitimate and pressing business of the nation, and the party will fall of securing popular approbation next year." So it wasn't an indorsement of Chandler, after all!

GEN. GRANT has not yet been indicted for swindling the Government. He is a sacred monument in the numerous family. But he has swindled the country in the last seven years more than any man in it.—Cin. Enquirer.

THE ELECTIONS.

Returns Growing More Favorable

Radicals Lose Two More States.

Big Republican Majorities Getting Beautifully Less.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MERCER AND CRAWFORD COUNTIES.

A DEMOCRATIC SHERIFF AND PROTHONOTARY ELECTED.

[Special to The Post.]

GREENVILLE, Pa., Nov. 5.

Official majority for Williamson, Democrat, Mercer county forty-one for Prothonotary. George P. Ryan, of Crawford county, Democrat, elected Sheriff by about two hundred majority.

BUTLER COUNTY.

IT VOTES FOR PERSHING.

[Special to The Post.]

BUTLER, Pa., Nov. 5.

Pershing carries Butler county by a majority of ninety-five. ZIEGLER.

ERIE COUNTY.

ERIE, November 4.—Official returns from the entire county gives Hartranft 6,699; Pershing 4,744; Brown, Temperance, 120; Rawle 6,809; Piollet 4,644. Butterfield, Rep., for State Senator has 1,277 majority.

PIKE COUNTY.

MILFORD, November 4.—The official vote for Governor in Pike county is: Pershing, 1,056; Hartranft, 434. For State Treasurer, Piollet, 1,069; Rawle, 422. The Democrats elect all their officers, excepting one Commissioner.

NEW YORK.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY NEARLY 17,000.

ALBANY, November 5.—Returns received give a majority for Bigelow of 16,798, with a prospect of further increase.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY LOOMING UP.

ALBANY, November 4.—The Evening Journal says: Our table to-day makes the State Democratic by a majority of between 8,000 and 9,000. The Senate will stand twenty-two Republicans to ten Democrats, more than two-thirds majority. The Assembly foots up seventy-two Republicans and fifty-six Democrats, a Republican majority of sixteen. We have special advices from almost every district.

WISCONSIN.

THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC TICKET ELECTED WITH THE EXCEPTION PROBABLY OF GOVERNOR.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—Returns from remote towns that have been received to-day are generally unfavorable to the Republicans. It will require an official canvass to determine the result absolutely. Ludington, Republican candidate for Governor, is probably elected by about one thousand majority. The rest of the Republican ticket is probably defeated. The complexion of the Legislature is in doubt.

CHICAGO, November 4.—Specials to the Journal and Post, say that the returns received at Madison, Wis., last night and this morning have decidedly changed the complexion of the election in that State, and created considerable excitement. The Democrats claim that their whole ticket has been elected, Taylor's majority being small, and that of the other candidates larger. The Assembly is claimed by both parties and will undoubtedly be very close. The Republicans still claim Ludington's election by about 3,000 majority. Further returns are awaited with much anxiety.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—It now appears that Ludington, Republican, has 1,500 majority. Governor Kuchen, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected Treasurer. The vote for the other candidates is so close that nothing but the official vote can determine the result. The Republicans have five majority in the Senate and six in the Assembly.

MILWAUKEE, November 6.—There was a flurry of excitement here to-day on account of a report that Taylor, Dem., is elected Governor, but the report proved unfounded. Ludington's majority cannot be varied much from eight hundred.

KANSAS.

LATER RETURNS.

TOPEKA, November 4.—The Commonwealth has returns from eighty-eight districts. Of these sixty-seven are Republican, but some of these elected on the Independent ticket seven Democrats and nine Reformers. There are twenty districts more to hear from on the extreme frontier.

ATCHISON, November 5.—The Daily Champion has returns from 89 of the 105 representative districts in Kansas, which show the election of 58 regular Republicans, 8 Independent Republicans, 11 Democrats and 12 elected on the People's and Reform tickets.

TOPEKA, Kansas, November 6.—The Commonwealth has returns from ninty-six representative districts and six to hear from. Of these seventy-nine are Republicans, six Democratic and eleven are Reformers.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 5.—Returns from the State election continue to be favorable to the Republicans so far as the State ticket is concerned. The Republicans claim 10,000 to 12,000 majority for all the State candidates except treasurer, who will probably have from 4,000 to 5,000. The legislative returns are as yet meagre. The Democrats appear to have gained so far four or five members. This, if not offset by the Republican gains, will make the Legislature very close.

ST. LOUIS.

The Whiskey Cases.

ST. LOUIS, November 6—Colonel E. R. Chapman, head of the stamp bureau at Washington, who, with General Lucien Hawley, made the investigations which resulted in the seizures of distilleries and rectifying houses here during the past summer, has arrived here to assist in preparing the whiskey cases which are to come up during the next term of the United States Court. Though many of the accused have put in a plea of guilty, it is still necessary to put in a certain amount of evidence that the Judge can intelligently sentence the delinquents. Col. Chapman states that any amount of testimony is in the hands of the government, more than will be necessary to produce, especially in cases in which the accused have pleaded guilty. It is also stated that overtures have been made at Washington in behalf of some of the guilty men, offering a surrender of all they possess, on condition the government will not press the criminal part of the proceedings. These overtures, it is asserted, have been received with no disposition to consider them. The grand jury adjourned this noon till Monday without presenting any new indictments to court.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT GRANT SERENADED

WASHINGTON, November 6.—A hundred guns were fired this evening by the Republicans in honor of the political victories of Tuesday last. A procession was formed and marched to the Executive Mansion where the people serenaded the President, who acknowledged the compliment as follows:

GENTLEMEN: "I am very glad to meet you on this occasion and to congratulate you on so good a cause for rejoicing to the entire country over the elections of last Tuesday. While the Republican majorities were not great, they were sufficient to accomplish the purpose. The 'rag baby' has been entirely suppressed and the people now know what kind of money they are to have in the future, and I think we have an assurance that the Republicans will control this Government for at least four years longer." Three cheers were then given for the President, three cheers for hard money and three cheers for the President's school policy.

The procession marched to the residence of the Secretary of the Navy. It was there announced that Mrs. Robeson returned thanks for the serenade for the Secretary who was absent from the city. Ex-Governor Shepherd was next serenaded and made a speech.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The following clerical changes in the Interior Department have been ordered by Secretary Chandler to-day: John Stiles of Washington, D. C., is made Appointment Clerk vice John B. Thompson, transferred to clerkship in the Pension Bureau. G. W. Patridge of Michigan, is appointed Law Clerk vice James Rexington resigned. The ante-room of the Secretary's office was pretty well filled by nine o'clock to-day by applicants for office, most of whom were women. The Secretary received all applicants courteously, but has almost invariably said "there are as yet no vacancies; when there are, your application will receive proper consideration." As yet, the Secretary has been able to do little except to see callers and investigate the workings of the different bureaus of the Department.

POSTAL CARDS.

20,138,000 postal cards were issued by the Postoffice Department last month, the largest issue by at least 5,000,000 ever made in the same time.

AN INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that under the statutes all inventions for ageing spirits when brought into use in bonded warehouses according to propositions made to the Department constitute the work of rectification and purification, and those using such processes become rectifyers of spirits and subject to taxation as such.

The Treasurer to-day ordered the transfer of three hundred thousand dollar in gold from New York to San Francisco, two hundred thousand of which are for the Bank of California and one hundred thousand for the Anglo California bank.

BREVETIES.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will be held at the Colonade Hotel, Philadelphia, Thursday next.

Secretary Chandler is yet undecided what recommendation, if any, he will make in his annual report with reference to the Indian Bureau. He has not yet determined to recommend the transfer of the Bureau to the War Department as has been stated. Whatever action is taken will be in accordance with the views of the President and all members of the cabinet.

First Comptroller of the Treasury has disallowed the claim of the State of Nebraska for $53,938, being five per cent. on the value at $1 25 per acre of the estimated quantity of Indian reservations in that State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 5.—There was considerable excitement this evening in certain circles in consequence of a rumor of presentation to the Attorney General of papers and evidence looking to the indictment of certain officials and contractors in Brooklyn. Papers emanate from prominent taxpayers and from the Taxpayers' Association. Ex-Mayor Booth said to-night that those who were engaged in the movement were in earnest, but at present he could not disclose any action.

Whoever had given information in regard to the movement was guilty of a violation of confidence. The papers he presumed were now in the hands of the Attorney General, but whether there was sufficient evidence to take action on it he could not say.

MISS FLORENCE TILTON ASKS FOR A LETTER OF DISMISSAL FROM PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Miss Florence Tilton sent a communication to the Plymouth Church Committee to-night, asking for

THE COURTS,

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Levi Berwald and wife, charged with arson. Jury out.

David Beggs plead nolo contendere to a charge of misdemeanor under the liquor act.

Philip Pan and Samuel Stall, charged with false pretense. Jury out.

Mary McNally plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery and sentence was suspended, the defendant being in ill-health.

J. J. Hays, charged by James Getty with assault and battery, was convicted.

George Powell is on trial on a charge of assault and battery.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Peter C. Bindley vs. Peter Donnelly and M. Hanrahan, administrator of the estate of Patrick Donnelly; sci. fa. to revive a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $807 96.

Phillip Stegman vs A. W. Smith; action of replevin. Jury out.

School District of Elizabeth borough vs. Benjamin Coursin, administrator of Theodore Tower, deceased; action on an account. Verdict for plaintiff $506 83.

Lemuel Reed and wife vs. D. S. McKnight; action of trespass for selling property under an execution. On trial.

W. H Nantker & Sons vs. H. N. Caldwell. Action on a promissary note. Verdict for plaintiff for $538 11.

Duncan & Thompson, for use of Samuel Duncan vs. S. J. Robinson. Action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $2.0 85.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Kirkpatrick.

John N. Schaffer for use of Anna C. Evert vs. Ernest Hauck. Action to recover for staves sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $94 63.

Robert Miller vs. Thomas Miller. Action to recover wages. Verdict for defendant.

Mrs. Isabella Longmore vs. Henry Charles. An action for goods sold. On trial.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Estate of Michael Tiernan, deceased. Appeal of M. Cote and wife. Orphans' Court of Allegheny. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed.

Margaret Vandergrift, administrator of heirs of John Lightbill. Orphans' Court of Allegheny. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed.

Nicholas Buchter vs John Heil and wife. Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

A. F. Baun vs. Matthew Humphrey. District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

John Stoll vs. Peter Werdman. Lancaster county. Ordered for reargument before a full bench at next trm, on the question of the competency of the wife as a witness and the overruling of Dillinger's appeal.

Casey et al vs. Allegheny Railroad and Conduit Co. Common Pleas of Blair. Reargument refused.

William H. Brown's administrator vs George R. Riddle et al. Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Lewis W. Olds vs. City of Erie. Common Pleas, Erie. Judgment reversed.

Finney et al vs. Summerville. Common Pleas of Cambria county. Judgment affirmed.

Jacob Evans' administratrix vs. George K. Reed. Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Judgment reversed.

The day was consumed by the argument on the McCally-Clark bond of friendship case. It is elsewhere noticed.

District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The petition of Henry J. Phillips, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien referred to Register Noland, for examination and report.

William Barton, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An application was filed for an injunction and an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 26th inst., and in the meantime restraining Marker Rush and L. O'Brien from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Jacob Stanfield, bankrupt, Butler county. On motion of the solicitor for bankrupt, an order was made granting an injunction against Cosgrave & Warner, et al.

Armstrong & Owens, bankrupts, Blair county, and James Claybaugh, bankrupt, Blair county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate, free and discharged of liens on the terms prescribed, in each of the above cases.

Besick & Bro, et al, vs. Baldwin, Marqui & Co. An order made allowing the solicitors for and their original petition so as to include the name of Charles H. O. as one of the debtors, and an order was granted on him to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt, returnable on the 15th.

Samuel T. McClelland, bankrupt. An application for an injunction was filed, and an order made for a hearing upon the same on the 8th prox., and in the meantime restraining McCord & Co., and the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Messrs Weir & Gibson, on behalf of George Lacy, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of William B. McLean.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The November term of this Court began yesterday.

The list was called over and a number of cases continued.

The trial of Joseph Lansbury, charged with the murder of Deputy Provost Marshall Butler, in Clearfield county, will be begun this morning. United States District Attorney Reed will be assisted by R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and the defense will be represented by Messrs. Weir and Gibson

LIST OF JURORS.

The following gentlemen compose the jury in this Court: Jacob Rush, Greene county; Jonathan Benison, Clinton county; Thomas E. Myar, Bradford county; George W. Buck, Bradford county; A. C. Boyle, Indiana; A. H. Allison, Indiana, Joseph J. Patton, Towanda; Levi T. Irwin, Williamsport; F. H. Cooley, Pittsburgh; S. Cochran, Cannonsburg, John McDonough, Dunningsville; Washington county; Joel Truesdale, West Alexander, John Gilfillan, Upper St Clair; H. P. Houseman, Bellevernon; James McKinney, Petersville, Butler county; Samuel Irwin, Butler; R. L. Rothmell, Brownsville; James Hall, Washington; Christopher Long, Vanceville, Washington county; George Reppert, Pittsburgh; Thomas Shellengerger, Evandale, Synder county; Wm. Beale, Frankfort, Beaver county; George Blatzer, Pittsburgh; John Shedden, Pittsburgh; Frank M. Eastman, Butler, Pa. Joshua A. Ellis, Williamsport; J. M. Bryant, Morrisonville, Washington county; Judson Holcomb, Towanda; John W. Wier, Black Lick, Indiana county; A. L. Brown, Bellevernon, J. P. Sterrett, Mifflin; George W. Colton, Erie; Robert Patterson, Beaver; John R. Anderson, West Alexander; R. L. Ledwith, Waynesburg; D. Bright Miller, Lewisburg; John C. McLean, New Castle; David Sankey, New Castle; George V. Bentley, Montrose; W. J. Mulford, Montrose, Susquehanna county; John Templeton, Beck's Mills, Washington county; A. C. Smith, Bloomsburg, Columbia county; Jacob Schaffer, Allegheny City; John Wilson, Canonsburg; H. H. Ziegler, Mercer county; John W. Geary, New Florence; Joseph Grubb, Saegertown, Crawford county; D. J. George, Saegertown, Crawford county; James Irwin, Reed's Gap, Juniata; James N. Cline, Williamsport; L. C. Moore, Williamsport; John G. Farquhar, Bentleysville, Washington county; Miles Barnett, Erie; Wm. Sweitzer, Pittsburgh; George Bidleman, Tunkhannock, Wyoming county; Wm. N. Reynolds, Tunkhannock; Wyoming county; Frank P. Guise, Williamsport; Henry Straus, Woodcock, Crawford county; R. McGary, Espyville, Crawford county; Jason Baker, Brownsville.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Levi and Rachael Berwald, charged by Seth Wilmot with arson, were acquitted.

Patrick Bradley, charged with selling liquor without license, plead nolo contendere.

John Hardman entered a similar plea to a charge of assault and battery.

Rose Cook was a acquitted of a charge of keeping a bawdy house.

John W. Powell, charged with felonious assault, was convicted of simple assault.

John M. Ewing was acquitted of a charge of barratry, preferred by J. W Hood, and the costs were divided.

The same party was convicted of forcible entry, charged by William J. Hooper, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

John S. Bell is on trial on a charge of embezzlement.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Peter C. Bindler vs. Peter Donnelly et al., a scire facias to revive judgement. Verdict for plaintiff for $807 96.

Samuel Reed and wife vs. D. S. McKnight. Verdict for plaintiff for $50.

J. H. Woodward vs. W. W. Phillips; an action on a book account. Non-suit taken.

John Gordon vs. The Penn Building and Loan Association; action to recover for stock subscribed. Juror withdrawn and the case continued.

J. H. Goe vs. Charles Grimes; action to recover damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained. On trial.

Samuel C. Grier & Co. vs. Wm. Walker; action on a book account for coal sold and delivered. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Isabella Longmore vs. Henry Charles. Verdict for plaintiff for $188 42.

T. M. McCullough and P. Smith vs. G. Simpson, impleaded with W. M. Rigdon and T. S. Rigdon. Action to recover on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1 703 25.

John Mucher vs. Wm. Tamm. Action to recover damages for alleged false arrest. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McGuire vs. Walters; P. Driscoll vs. Murphy; Walsh et al. vs. Cassell et al.; Musgrave vs. Eichley; Adams vs. Black; Huckenstein vs. McDonald; Duvean vs. Raiya et al., March vs. Kreuzkamp; Mussman & Co. vs. Loley.

U. S. District Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

The case of Joseph Lansberry, indicted for the murder of Provost Marshall Butler, in Clearfield county, on October 30th, 1864, was taken up and occupied the time of the Court.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Philip Murray vs. the Commonwealth; error to the Court of Over and Terminer of Allegheny county. Argued by Thomas M. Marshall for plaintiff in error and A. G. Cochran, contra. This is the case of the murder at Zug's mill, in the summer of 1874, and for which the plaintiff in error and court below, Philip Murray, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Hunter vs. Land; error to the Common Pleas Court No. 2. Argued by C. B. Smith for plaintiff error and Lazear and Thompson contra.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Watson; error to the Common Pleas Court No. 2. Argued by S. Schoyer, Jr., for plaintiff in error and Thomas M. Marshall, contra.

Patterson vs. Ben Franklin Insurance Company; error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Geo. Shiras Jr., for plaintiff in error, S. H. Geyer contra.

Wesley Rost, bankrupt. An order was made directing the assignee to pay to Wesley Ross the sum of $330, the amount of exemption claimed under the State laws, as recommended in the Register's report.

William James, bankrupt. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all encumbrances.

George S. Lacy vs W. B. McClean. An order to show cause, returnable on the 10th inst, was granted, and a hearing on an application for an injunction fixed for the 12th inst., and in the meantime restraining Willis Boothe and the debtor from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

John A. Martin, bankrupt. Hearing on the rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay certain rent, extended to the 11th inst.

Abraham Simons, bankrupt. Order of publication made.

England & Bindley vs. Wm. F. Casey; argument on the motion for an injunction against Michael Woolslayer by Mr. Reed for and Mr. Lazear against the same, and further argument continued to the 10th inst.

James T. and Charles A. Wood, bankrupts. Meeting of the creditors, before Register Harper, on the 24th inst., to consider a proposition for settlement ordered

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Grier, Esq., of this city, was on motion of Assistant District Attorney Knox, admitted to practice.

R. B. Carnahan, Esq., opened the case on behalf of the government. He said he expected to show that Butler was killed by the prisoner, and that the killing was done while deceased was attempting to arrest the prisoner as a deserter from the army. Lansberry, it appears, had been drafted but failed to report. Two witnesses, H. S. Compbell and George Van Leet were examined to establish the killing.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

John S. Bell was convicted of embezzlement, C. D. Smith prosecutor.

John Roxbury was convicted of assault and battery on A. Davis, and fined ten dollars and costs.

Wm. McCarthy plead nolo contendere to a charge of embezzlement as tax collector.

Mark Donnelly was convicted of assault and battery on David E. Evans. Reese Jones and Jacob Brannon were acquitted of the same charge.

A. S. Logan was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, W. J. Patterson, required to pay costs.

David Hall, charged with felonious assault and battery, in shooting Constable J. J. Hays, plead nolo contendere.

Isaac Weil, charged by A. Milligan with conspiracy to defraud creditors. Jury out.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

J. H. Goe vs. Charles Grimes. Verdict for plaintiff for $500.

Samuel C. Grier & Co. vs. Wm. Walker. Verdict for defendant.

John Rothe vs. Piunkett & Co. This was an action to recover for damage to a buggy caused by an employee of defendant who drove into it. Jury out.

In the case of Onions & Baldwin vs. F. X. Burns, agreement and schedule of distribution having been presented, the Court confirmed the same absolutely and gave directions to the Prothonotary to pay out according to the same.

Patrick McDermott vs. N. J. Bigley. An action to recover for work. Verdict for plaintiff for $13 23.

L. Boyd & Co. vs. William B. McLean impleaded with James H. McLean and Barnett W. Lacy, late partners as McLean & Co. An action for goods alleged to have been sold. Verdict for defendants.

Francis Rafferty vs. Hughes & Wright. This is an action to recover for a wagon which, it is alleged, defendant built under contract, and refused to give to plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for $158 04.

In the case of Robert Parke vs. William J. Quinn et al., the report of Auditor was confirmed absolutely, and the Prothonotary directed to pay out money in accordance therewith.

E. P. Jones vs International Building and Loan Association. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Nutcher vs. Tand. Verdict for defendant.

Dennis O'Driscoll vs. Murphy & Co. Action to recover on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff $176 50.

James G. Murray vs. Wm. McKeown. A rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why they should maintain claims to goods levied upon.

E. Frey vs. James W. McFarland. Rule on garnishee to answer certain interrogations within ten days.

Patrick Walsh et ux. vs. Patrick Cassell et ux. On trial. This is a suit for damages for alleged slander.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Fulton and wife vs Lemon. Error to to the Common Pleas No. 2. Submitted by Raymond for plaintiffs in error, and D. T. Watson contra.

Pierce administrators, &c., vs. Livingston. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by McClurg for plaintiff in error, and Large contra.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Clinton, being an appeal of Neel & Wampler vs. Commonwealth ex rel.

Clinton vs. Clinton, being Malone's appeal, certified from the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Barton and Lazear for plaintiff in error, and Stoner contra.

Union Refining and Storing Company vs. Pentecost. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Lazear for plaintiff in error, and Rodgers and Oliver contra.

Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company vs. City of Pittsburgh. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error, and Bigelow contra.

Appeal of Matilda C. Varner et al. in the matter of the estate of Thos. McClurg, deceased. Certiorari to Orphans Court of Allegheny. Argued by Woods for appellants.

Briggs vs. Davis. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Shiras for plaintiff in error, and Stoner contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Samuel B. Byers, bankrupt, Butler county. The election of Kennedy Marshall as assignee was approved.

England & Bindley et al., creditors against Wm. F. Casey, debtor, Pittsburgh. An argument was had on motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors, and decision of the Court withheld.

Wm H. Gregg and Joseph N. Powell filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves and John R. Powell, composing the firm of Powell, Gregg & Co., of Greenfield, Washington county.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The petition of Samuel Raub, a creditor, for the ascertainment of his lien, referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

Tack Brothers, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Leave granted the assignees to accept the offer of E. D. Yutzy for certain notes held by them. And an order was also made for the sale of book accounts.

Connoly, Naylor & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was granted on Melchisedec Naylor, to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his co-partners.

Reisslck & Brother et al. vs. Baldwin, Marquis & Co., debtors, Allegheny. Jas. D. Baldwin and M. Marquis adjudged bankrupts.

W. H. Householder vs. steamer "Bengal Tiger," in admiralty. Judgment entered against J. W. Stewart, claimant, for $3,401 26, debt and interest, and against the sureties on the bond for costs for $5,000, penalty, to be released on payment of said debt and interest, said sureties to show cause why same should not be paid or execution issue thereon.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., moved the Court for a rule on the Trustees of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, to show cause why the order of sale heretofore granted should not be set aside. Mr. Marshall stated that the trustees, W. G. Fargo of New York and W. G. Moorhead of Philadelphia, had obtained an order of sale, of the railroad for default of payment of the coupons or interest on the second mortgage bonds of the Company. He stated that the sale involved property to the amount of several millions of dollars, and was an arrangement to pay certain bills during these hard times, as preferred debts. Counsel stated that he represented the Pennsylvania Transportation Company; that the Railway Company was indebted to the Oil Transportation Company to the extent of $130,000, and that the bill be filed in behalf of his clients, would show that the Oil Creek Railroad is not only not insolvent, but that it has money in its treasury and is abundantly able to pay off all of its indebtedness.

The rule was granted and made returnable on the 27th inst.

The case of Joseph Lansberry was continued and occupied the day. It is elsewhere noted.

WHY RUN ANY RISK WITH YOUR COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe Cold, save your Lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts. MWS&W

AN EXCELLENT ESTABLISHMENT.

WHERE TO PROCURE TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

Among our leading merchants may be ranked Mr. J. D. Carlisle, whose establishment is located at No. 37 Fifth avenue. His store is well stocked with goods in his line, embracing a great variety, suited to all tastes and classes. Mr. Carlisle always selects his stock with the greatest care, and having been in business here for a period embracing over twenty years, understands the tastes of our people, which enables him to procure desirable goods. His stock consists of a full line of fancy hosiery, laces, trimmings and notions generally. His prices also are moderate, as will be seen by reference to the bulletin published in our advertising columns. Country dealers can be accommodated with very little extra expense, as goods can be sent them as postage, at an additional cost of only two cents per ounce. Any who have not yet patronized this establishment will do well to call and examine the goods and learn the prices. No one has ever visited the store but who have found that there has not been any misrepresentation, but that the stock was always as represented. In fact the assortment is so large that anything in his line called for can be obtained. Do not fail to give the house a trial.

CARRY THE NEWS TO HIRAM

And everybody else that teeth are filled absolutely without pain at 278 Penn avenue, and all fillings warranted to remain in and preserve the teeth for life Dr. Quincy A. Scott is one of the finest operators in America, and by the introduction of his new painless method has gained the thanks and patronage of thousands.

QUARTER SESSIONS JURORS.

The following Grand and Petit Jurors were yesterday drawn to serve in the Quarter Sessions Court. Their term begins the first Monday of December:

GRAND JURORS.

David Hemphill, farmer; C. B. Patterson, surveyor; Arthur Hobson, gent; John Hancock, superintendent; H. J. Thomas, alderman; Alphonse Wilson, machinist; William Glenn, alderman; W. J. Gilmore, physician; J. A. Sargeant, clerk; Samuel Rafferty, grocer; William Swindell, bricklayer; Joseph Speers, engineer; C. W. Lewis, contractor; Jonathan Stoller, farmer; Jacob Schuckman, engineer; Charles Jeremy, real estate agent; Thomas Masterson, boiler; James Doyle, laborer; John Mertz, roller; John J. Gethofer, laborer; J. C. Michel, painter; John Sampson, farmer; Thomas McGrath, gent; Samuel Hastings, carpenter.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Thomas Clarke, saloon keeper, R. M. Gibson, farmer; R. C. Ochmler, painter; John Walsh, railroad clerk; Van A. Reed, Sr., carpenter; Barnard Coll, brewer; Henry Burt, clerk; James Ingles, machinist, Edmund M'Curran, laborer; Anthony Freyvogel, mill roller; R. E Dickson, printer, George Risser, hotel keeper; Conrad Upperman, machinist; Charles Scott, roller; Henry Barr, farmer; William Barton, farmer; David R. Stewart, machinist; Richard Beatty, storekeeper; William Walker, bricklayer; Thomas B. Jones, hotel keeper; William B. Bratt, gardener; John S. Hinds, painter; Vincent Simon, saloon keeper; Geo. Chivers, gardener; James McCance, carpenter; P. T. McNally, salesman; Elijah Westwood, gent; Richard Burton, farmer; William McClelland, moulder; Wm. Power, farmer; John McNulty, livery stable keeper; John Dean, laborer; George M. Haslett, gent; R. W. Means, druggist; Robert Sands, watchman; Patrick Melvill, liquor merchant; Gottlieb Heinley, miller; A. Wilson, laborer; George Beler, engineer; W. D. Young, laborer; John C. Reilly, livery stable keeper; Martin Flattey, laborer; Joseph Haymaker, clerk; A. L Schaffer, bookkeeper; Jacob Affelder, merchant; George Thompson, gent; James Mellon, farmer; Kendel Marshall, glass cutter; Patrick Hughes, saloon keeper; Samuel Porter, miller; George Summerville, teamster; M. T. Lynch, saloon keeper; James Thorn, manufacturer; Thos. Moffit, laborer; Peter Duer, farmer; Andrew Kelly, farmer; George Claus, farmer; Robert Enis, bricklayer; John Ganster, puddler, Anthony Kennedy, policeman.

TO BEAR OR NOT TO BEAR

The scraping and gonging, the drilling and horrors, in order to preserve the natural teeth, or have them out and get a new set. Those who would preserve their own teeth, and prefer them to artificials, can now have them filled painlessly by Dr. Quincy A. Scott's new method, and at the lowest possible prices for strictly first-class operations.

THE NEW PAINLESS METHOD

Of filling teeth, introduced by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue together with the superiority of his operations, attracts hundreds to the doctor's large establishment, who desire to save their natural teeth, and are too nervous to bear the pain.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE PITTSBURGH DEANERY—MISSIONARY WORK OF THE CHURCH.

The Episcopal clergy and lay delegates of the Pittsburgh Deanery, composed of the parishes in the county of Allegheny and Beaver, commenced a convention on Tuesday evening in St. Paul's Church, Rev. Dr. Crumpton rector, on Roberts street, Eleventh ward. After a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Vincent, of Calvary Church, East Liberty, the session was adjourned until yesterday morning.

The Convocation met at half past ten o'clock yesterday morning at St. Paul's Church and the proceedings were opened with prayer. A sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Eyllesby, of Emanuel Church, Allegheny, followed by communion services. The Convocation was then organized with Bishop Kerfoot as President; Dr. Spaulding, of St. Peter's, as Dean, and Rev. George S. Easton, of St. Steven's, Sewickley, as Secretary. An adjournment then took place, the members of the Convocation proceeding in a body to Young's Hall, corner of Erie street and Center avenue, where was enjoyed an excellent dinner furnished by the ladies of St. Paul's congregation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convocation reassembled at half-past two o'clock, and reports of missionary work were handed in.

The Bishop announced that he had appointed the twelfth day of December—the third Sunday in Advent—as a day of prayer for missions, to be observed throughout the diocese.

Dr. Spaulding offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, This Convocation, at its last meeting, did assume the care of St. Cyprian's Mission, and feels deeply interested in the success of the church among the colored people of this city.

Resolved, That we greet with pleasure the presence of the delegates of that Mission, Messrs Gideon Hughes and Little Berry Smith, in this Convocation, and trust that this is an earnest of future progress in that important work.

The Bishop then delivered a brief address of the work of the year, stating that his experiences had been delightful and the work had been satisfactorily prosecuted.

After further addresses the Convocation adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session, after informal services, was occupied by Bishop Kerfoot in an address on the missionary work of the church in China, Japan, Africa and Mexico.

The Bishop was followed in his remarks by the Dean, Dr. Spaulding, Dr. Crumpton, Rev. Bollard, Rev. Howard and Dr. White, Dean of the Kittanning Convocation.

The Convocation then adjourned.

[From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.]

FROM the World's Dispensary Printing Office and Bindery, Buffalo, New York, we have received "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English; or, Medicine Simplified," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Counselor in Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons at the World's Dispensary. Whoever helps humanity in its struggle with its inherent weakness and diseases to bear or cure, is its benefactor Ignorance is not only of itself a cause of disease and mortality, but it is the enemy of every effort to cure or mitigate. Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elimentary one at least) of the diseases to which we are heir, as well as those superinduced by our own imprudence. Dr. Pierce has rendered in our judgment, a benefactor's service, both to the afflicted and to the profession, in his diagnosis of the diseases treated of, and in the presentation of the philosophic principles involved in their cause and removal. He is sparing of his remedies, and usually prescribes such as are safe in unskilled hands. As a book merely of abstract knowledge, it is exceedingly readable and interesting, especially the following subjects: Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Pseudo-Hygiene, the Nursing of the Sick, Sleep, Food, Ventilation, etc. In one chapter on another subject, so delicate in its nature that it is shut up beyond the domain of warning to all but physicians, so accursed in its results in modern society, he is most explicit, and alike true to God, to virtue, to life, to society, shows the truth as presented in the teachings of Scripture, that life, begins with conception, with great force to which is added faithful warning.

Price of the Medical Adviser, $1 50, sent post paid. Address the author, at Buffalo, N. Y. tu th&s

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, November 9, 1875.

Trade was unusually quiet to-day in nearly all departments and transactions were light. There was but little doing in Groceries and Flour, but prices remained about the same. Hams and Provisions were stronger and a slight advance occurred. All the various cereals of Grain were dull and but few sales occurred.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge a small advance on the prices given

Apples.
Choice ₩ bbl...$3 75@4 00
Medium..... 2 00@3 00
Apple butter.
Choice..... 50@55
Other grades..... 35@40
Alcohol.
Per gal..... $2 20@2 25
Highwines..... 1 15@1 19
Ales.
India, per bbl....$ @11
Porter..... 9 @10
X..... @ 9
XX..... @10
Ashes.
Pearl ash ₩ cwt. 7 75@8 00
Pot ash..... 8 00@8 50
Soda ash com.....3 25@3 50
Refined..... 4 00@4 25
Brooms.
No. 2, ₩ doz..... 2 25
No. 3, ₩ doz..... 2 50
No. 4, ₩ doz..... 3 00
No. 5, ₩ doz..... 3 25
No. 6, ₩ doz..... 3 50
Carpet Brooms—
No. 3, ₩ doz..... 3 75
No. 4, ₩ doz..... 4 00
No. 5, ₩ doz..... 4 50
Fancy Carpet, 4 sew
Toy Brooms—
Per doz....$1 50@2 00
Steamboat..... 3 50@4 50
Wisps, fancy. 1 50@2 00
Wisps, plain. 1 25@1 75
Broom Corn.
Green hurl.....12 @13
Do medium...11 @12
do stock brush. 11 @12
do to brush corn...12 @13
Beeswax
Good to choice.....30@33
Butter.
Common to fair.....15@20
Medium to Good.....20@25
Prime to choice.....26@28
Extra creamy rolls 30@31
Beans.
Choice navy.....1 95@1 99
Medium.....1 70@1 75
Bagging.
Two bush.....30
Two and a half bush.....26
Three bush.....22
Banner Baking Powder.
¼ ₩ cans, per doz....$1 50
½ do do 2 50
1 do do 5 00
5 do do 20 00
10 ₩ boxes, ₩ lb..... 40
Cheese.
Ohio Factory.....13½@14
N. Y. Goshen.....14½@15
Limburger.....14@15
Sweitzer.....16@18
Cement.
Youghiogheny.$1 75@2 00
Louisv, hydra'lic 2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do. 2 00@2 25
Piedmont..... 1 75@2 00
Rosendale..... 3 00@3 50
White lime..... 15@15
Concentrated Lye.
Beef, per bbl.....8 00@8 50
Second quality. 7 00@7 75
Crackers.
Water..... 6½
Sugar..... 9
Lemon biscuits..... 11
Fruit..... 9
Butter cakes..... 6½
Ginger Snaps..... 12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2 ₩ lb.....$2 75
Blackberries, 2 ₩..... 2 00
Beans Lima, 2 ₩..... 2 50
Beans String, 2 ₩..... 1 50
Cove.
Connelley, 2 ₩ tin.$2 50@2 75
Eggs.
Per doz..... 27@28
Feathers.
Live geese..... 55@62
Common..... 50@55
Fish.
No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl. 9 00
No. 1 mess..... 7 50
Extra No. 1 shore.... 6 50
No. 1 shore..... 5 00
New No. 2..... 4 00@5 00
New No. 3..... 3 00
Mackrel, No 1, 10 lbs.....1 50@1 75
Mackrel No 2, 10 lbs.....1 00@1 25
Mackrel No 3, 10 lbs.....1 00
Mackrel No 3, 20 lbs.....1 75
White fish, ₩ ½ bbl..... 5 25
Labrador herring, ₩ bbl split.... 4 50
Do rd do bbl.... 5 50
Jobbing Prices—
White Winter.$7 75@8 00
Do Spring..... 7 50@8 00
Minnesota..... 6 75@7 25
Red winter new 6 25@6 75
Rye, ₩ bus..... 4 00@4 25
Graham, ₩ bbl..... 7 00@7 25
Corn Meal ₩ bu 85@
Oat Meal..... 7 00@
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio..... @26
Choice Rio..... @25
Prime Rio..... @24
Good Rio..... @23
Java, in bags..... @28
Java, in bulk..... @30
Teas—
Young Hyson 50@1 00
Gunpowder... 50@1 25
Imperial..... 50@1 00
Japan..... 50@1 00
Oolong..... 50@1 00
Fancy.....$1 00@
Scorching..... 25@ 35
Rice—
Choice Carolina 8½@
Patna..... 7½@8
Rangoon..... 7½@7½
Spices—
Cloves, ₩ lb.. 60@
Allspice..... 18@19
Cassia..... 30@ 35
Nutmegs.....$1 35@
Pepper..... 25@
Candies—
Star, full weight..... 18
Stearine..... 16
Mould..... 12
Sugars—
Standard A.... 10½@
Standard B.... 10½@
Do extra C.... 10¼@
Extra C yellow 9¾@
Franklin vel... 8½@
New Orleans... 8½@ 9¾
Cut loaf..... @12½
Crushed..... 11½@
Powdered..... 11½@
Granulated.... 11¼@
Molasses—
Strictly ch'ce N O. 75@
Prime..... 70@
Good..... 65@
Syrups—
Extra white drips. 70@
Sugar drips..... 60@
Lower grades..... 35@50
Starch—
Pearl..... 5 @
Silver gloss..... 9½@
Corn..... 10½@
Soaps—
Irish, ₩ box.....$4 25
Babbitt's best..... 7 00
Babbit's N.Y. city 9 25
German mottled. 7 50
Soda—
Bi-carb in kegs..... 5
Bi-carb, ₩ 10 lb pkgs 5½
Bi carb, ₩ lb papers. 7
Miscellaneous.
Cider, per bbl...$7 75@8 00
Grapes per lb.. 6@ 7
Pears, Cal p'r bx 2 75@3 00
Chestnuts, p'r bu 2 50@2 75
Clover..... 9 00@10 00
Poultry
Liv. chickens, ₩ pr.50@55
Vegetables.
Tomatoes ₩ bu $1 50@2 00
Butternuts, ₩ bbl 3 00@3 50
Cucumb's ₩ doz 1 25@1 50
Onions, ₩ bbl. 1 75@2 25
Wool.
Fine, ₩ lb.....38@40
Medium..... 36@38
Coarse..... 35@40
Tub washed..... 44@46
Combing, fine..... 46@49
Do coarse & medium 43@45
Pulled..... 40@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, November 10, 1875.

The market continues to grow weaker, and prices suffered another decline. The cause is the anticipated strike at the Blair well.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at $1 22@1 25. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 47½@1 50 and Conduit pipe at wells at $1 25@1 26¼.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 12¼@13c; Baltimore delivery 12¾@12¾c; N. Y. delivery 13@13¾.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote at $1 35@1 40 for city make and $1 25@1 30 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, November 11, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, November 11.

Receipts—136 cars through cattle.
" 135 cars yard cattle.
" 201 cars hogs.
" 55 cars sheep.
Sales— 3,025 head of cattle.
" 19,908 head of hogs.
" 12,126 head of sheep.

THE MARKETS.

The over production in the cattle market which has marked the past three months seems to have abated, and it appears probable the evil will work its own cure. The same may be said of the sheep market, but hogs are still dull and too liberal in supply to meet the views of shippers in the way of price.

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co. report the following concerning the markets for the week ending Wednesday:

CATTLE.

Under light receipts there has been an improvement in the trade of from one-eighth to one quarter on all grades. The bulk of cattle on the market were common to fair quality, a few good lots but no real choice heavy. The outside price obtained for such as were here was $6 25 per hundred.

The market opened firm, and all sold promptly at the advance above noted. The total run was 173 cars short of last week, being 105 cars less for sale here, and 68 cars less through.

The following quotations cover transactions:

Best on market	$6 00@6 25
Good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 25@5 50
Common to fair 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 75@5 00
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 00@5 25
Common to fair, same weight	4 25@4 50
Good choice feeders	5 00@5 25
Fair feeders	4 25@4 75
Stockers	3 50@4 00
Cows and bulls	2 50@3 50
Texas	3 50@4 25

HOGS.

The trade ruled very fair and firm on Saturday, the receipts being very light on that day, and prices reaching 8c for good choice Western Yorkers, but on Monday the supply was more liberal and prices again declined. A continuation of the heavy run up to this time has had a depressing influence, and to-day quotations were 15 to 20c lower than given in our last report. There is a large percentage of common soft hogs now coming in, and the quotation of 7 50 to 7 60 for Yorkers is for good solid Western hogs.

There was a moderately active trade at the decline to-day.

Best Philadelphias	7 75@8 00
Good choice Yorkers	7 50@7 60
Light Yorkers	7 25@7 40

SHEEP.

Light run; market fairer and a shade stronger than last week. All sold at following figures:

Extra 95 to 100 lbs	4 50@5 00
Good 80 to 90 lbs	4 25@4 50
Fair 75@80 lbs	3 75@4 00
Common 70 to 80 lbs	3 50@3 75

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, November 9, 1875.

CATTLE.

There was a marked improvement in prices over last week, owing to the fact that the supply fell off nearly one-half, less than 400 head being offered:

Extra heavy steers	6½@7¼c
Good	6 @6½c
Medium	5 @6 c
Bulls	2¾@4 c
Calves	5½@7½c
Light stockers	4
Good Milch Cows	$40@$60

HOGS.

The supply exceeded the demand. The ruling prices were 7½@8¼c.

SHEEP.

Were in better request than last week, the receipts having fallen off to 400 head. As will be seen from quotations the prices did not vary from last week's. The quality was generally common.

Extra good	5½
Good	4@5
Medium	3¼@4
Scalawags	1 50@1 75

NEW